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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
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## AUSTRIA SEEKING TO TAKE HER CASE BEFORE THE LEAGUE

Chancellor Confers With Tzechoslovakian Premier on Crisis—  
Fusion With Germany Mooted

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—(By The Associated Press)—The Austrian Foreign Office today issued a communiqué on yesterday's conference between the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, and the Premier, Dr. Benes, of Tzechoslovakia, saying the Austrian Chancellor asked two vital questions pertaining to the present crisis.

Dr. Seipel asked, first, whether there was a chance of an examination of the Austrian question by the League of Nations "at this twelfth hour" which would yield pledges for funds necessary for Austria to survive, and, second, whether Austria should tread a new path and seek to enter into political and economic partnership with one or another of her neighbors or allied groups.

The Tzechoslovakian Premier, says the communiqué, replied that the labors of the league must not be underestimated and that an appeal should be made to it. Moreover, he knew that certain powers would support such an appeal. He would not counsel any other move, as the central European problem could not be solved by experiment, but only by method. Dr. Benes promised to support the Austrian appeal and to get in touch with other nations in her behalf.

Dr. Seipel's visits to Prague, Berlin, and Rome are said in well-informed circles here to mean the determination of the Austrian Government to force events. Upon the Chancellor's return to Vienna he is expected to convene the National Assembly and lay the whole situation before it. If the Assembly agrees with him that there is no solution to the present crisis from within, he is expected to demand the Assembly's approval to appeal to the League of Nations for the fusion of Austria with Germany, or for the voluntary partition of the country.

A spontaneous demonstration by unemployed workmen yesterday morning betrayed the high tension now existing in Vienna. The police turned out in force but there were no serious disorders. The unemployed men, however, served to emphasize the further demands for reduced food prices to the unemployed were not granted the police will not be able to stop them a second time.

The latent feeling against foreigners, which has recently become more manifest, finds expression today in the newspaper, Abend, which demands that foreigners be temporarily excluded from Vienna, and that those already here be given eight days in which to leave.

## STEEL CORPORATION TO ADVANCE WAGES IN ALL SHOPS SEPT. 1

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The United States Steel Corporation today announced that the wage rates of day labor at all its manufacturing plants would be increased 20 per cent Sept. 1, and that other rates would be equitably adjusted.

## OCEAN RATES ARE UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Complaints of New England organizations of shippers against rail and ocean rates applying to points in the southwest quarter of the United States were dismissed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the existing level of carriers' charges on traffic was held justified.

The New England shippers declared that the existing rate structure gave New York City shippers an advantage and constituted a discrimination against New England. The commission, however, sustained the justice of present schedules.

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## Administration Plan for New Ionia State

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—The Government yesterday sent instructions to the High Commissioner, General Stergiades, regarding the organization of the autonomous state in Asia Minor. A general administrative council for Ionia, located in Smyrna, is to be formed. It is to be composed of representatives elected by the native populations of Asia Minor.

Till that is constituted, the administration of Ionia will be regulated by decrees issued by the High Commissioner. The first of such decrees is expected within a week regulating the division of Ionia into districts. Special decrees will provide for the election of the people's representatives. General Hadjiametis, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army in Asia Minor, is expected in Athens on Wednesday, when a conference will be held.

## SINN FEIN FUNDS IN AMERICA TIED UP

Collins Agents Get Injunction  
Preventing Banks From Releasing \$2,300,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A temporary injunction restraining local banks in which are deposited moneys collected for the Irish Republican cause from releasing them to Eamon de Valera or any of his agents, was signed yesterday by William P. Burr, Supreme Court Justice, on application of attorneys representing Michael Collins and other officers of the Irish Free State forces.

It was announced that approximately \$2,300,000 was tied up by the order. Service of complaint on Mr. de Valera and other defendants was ordered to be made through the section of advertisements in papers in England and Ireland. Most of the funds involved are said to be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company and the Harriman National Bank.

The injunction contention urged against Mr. de Valera's custody of the Irish funds, the application for an injunction read, was that Ireland was not a nation; that Mr. de Valera was against the present government and was a fugitive and that he is not entitled to the money.

If Mr. de Valera or his forces were granted the present funds in American banks, it was contended, the money would be devoted to carrying on further revolution against the present government and prolonging needless and unjustifiable civil war in a country which has expressed by the ballot its preference for the Irish Free State form of government.

It was further stated in the application that the Irish Free State was prepared to make good the bonds of that nation and that the quickest way to end the present revolt was to deprive Mr. de Valera and his aides of funds from this country.

Three Trustees Named  
All checks on these funds were deposited in the local banks in Mr. de Valera's name up to the time of the signing of the Irish peace treaty, it was said today. The money was under the jurisdiction of three trustees: Archbishop Michael Fogarty, Irish prelate; Stephen M. O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick, and Mr. de Valera. They, in turn, were responsible to the Daily Eireann.

Opponents of Mr. de Valera charged that, in spite of their protests, not less than \$250,000 was withdrawn from the Irish funds in this city during the early part of this year. There was begun some time ago a series of inquiries concerning the exact status of the funds. Those who opposed Mr. de Valera charged they could obtain no information from him and that legal proceedings were thus made necessary.

The firm of attorneys representing the Irish Free State officials deposited with the county clerk a bond of \$50,000 guaranteeing the good faith of the applicants. The funds involved are represented by \$1,500,000 in securities and \$800,000 in cash.

The granting of the injunction was said to be the first time that the Government of Ireland has been recognized by a foreign court.

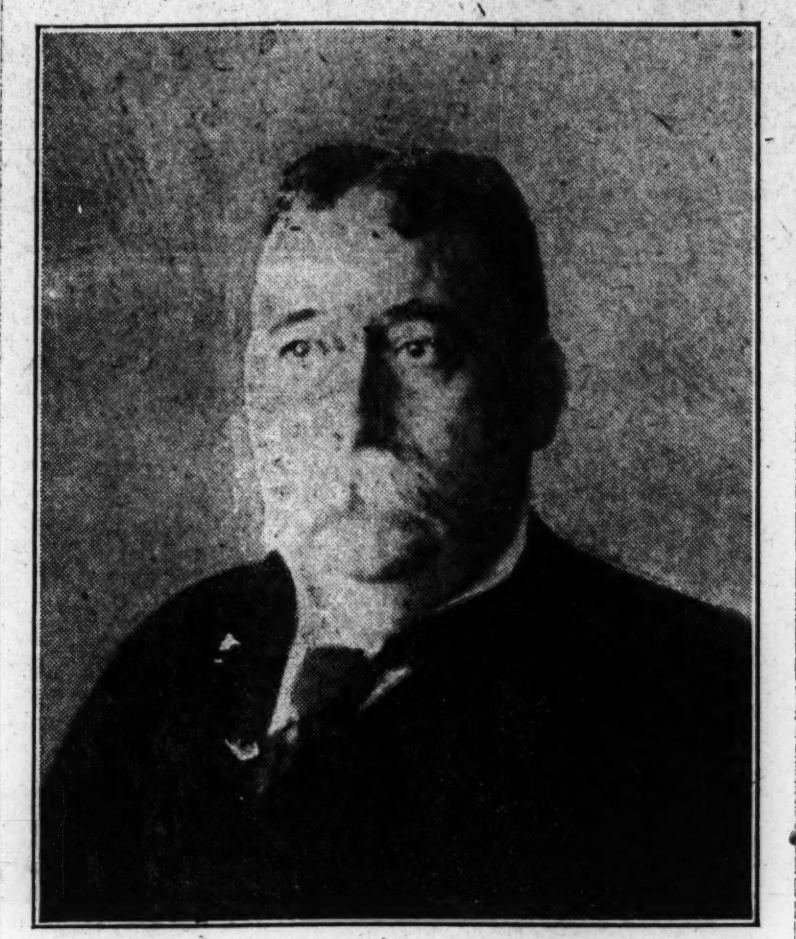
Mr. Pomerene, Sounding Democratic Keynote, Declares Consumer Victimized by High Rates

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Charging that the Republican administration at Washington had repudiated its campaign pledges of 1920 and that a great part of the legislation by the present Congress had been for the benefit of big business rather than the ordinary citizen, Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator delivering the keynote address at the Democratic State Convention here today predicted a Democratic victory in November.

Bitter criticism of the Republican tariff bill which he termed "the greatest piece of 'pork barrel' legislation in the history of Congress," formed the major part of the address. Republican revenue legislation placed the burden of taxation on persons and businesses of smaller income and relieved wealthy persons and corpora-

## LESS NEED OF MONROE DOCTRINE SINCE WAR, BRAZILIAN INTIMATES

Dr. Lima, at Institute of Politics, Hints of Its Gradual  
Drift Into Disuse Because of Changed Conditions



Photograph © by Keystone View Co., New York  
Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima  
Brazilian Lecturer at Second Institute of Politics

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22 (Staff Correspondence)—The Monroe Doctrine was described as a very elastic and handy instrument of dominion, and Pan-Americanism as the purified and superior expression of that doctrine by Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil, in his final lecture at the Institute of Politics this morning.

"Pan-Americanism is to be and will be a continental doctrine," he said. "It is not merely a catch-word but it lies at the root of the greatness of the New World as a continent of peace and progress."

Several reasons were assigned by Dr. Lima for the alleged decrease in popularity of the United States in South America. In this connection, he referred to the high price of the dollar, the introduction of prohibition, and woman suffrage.

The lecturer said that woman suffrage "does not possess charm for all South American women." He continued:

Just Recognition, Some Believe  
Some among them defend the feminine right of vote as a just recognition of the intellectual and moral equality of both sexes. Women in Hispanic America show themselves as yet very moderately militant in the field of public affairs, in the same way as they were little bellicose regarding the war. The same South American women who do not exhibit or cultivate any enthusiasm for the extension to them of the right of suffrage were during the war deeply in favor of the re-establishment of harmony among belligerents.

Praising them for this, I do not conceal from myself the fact that in the United States a good proportion of feminine opinion was equally so.

Dr. Lima considered that the widely dissimilar racial conceptions of North and South America militate against the good feeling on which he said Pan-Americanism must rest. He added:

Pan-Americanism may, however, outlive this incompatibility if it confines itself to the political field but is it possible to build up a strong sentiment of solidarity which excludes the social? Reverting to the Monroe Doctrine, he said in part:

The United States need not fear to meet with any opposition in the matter since Germany's power has been overcome and nobody knows whether the old spirit but not withstanding the disappearance of all rivalry within the American borders, the popularity of the Monroe Doctrine has somewhat diminished and that of

tions earning excessive profits, he declared.

He charged that the tariff would increase the cost of living, destroy the foreign commerce of the country, put more government in business, and that it was neither "just, fair, nor impartial." Manufacturers had combined, he declared, to get excessively high rates of which the consumer in every case was the victim.

The bill, Mr. Pomerene said, would increase the cost of living in the United States by more than \$4,000,000 annually. Various blocs in Congress, he said, were responsible for the high rates, declaring that instead of "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," the Government is becoming "a government of the blocs, by the blocs and for the blocs."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## Railroad Officials Replacing Strikers

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 22

WITH road officials substituting for striking engineers and firemen who refused to work in and out of Spencer while state troops are on guard duty, the Southern Railway today began clearing the virtual sleep of its passenger transportation service between Washington and Atlanta. Freight trains, however, are not being moved.

The slight complaint of national guard ordered to Spencer because of strike disorders were ordered removed, after members of the train service brotherhoods had voted to remain idle as long as the troops were retained, a telephone message from Spencer said.

## ENGINE IS BLAMED FOR GARY WRECK

Strikers' Official Says Derailments Are Reported Daily Resulting From Unfit Equipment

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—J. F. McGrath, vice-president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor (shopcraft workers) issued a statement today declaring the real cause of the Michigan Central wreck at Gary, Ind., early Sunday, "was clearly an unfit locomotive" and characterized the railroad's charges that the wreck was due to plotters as a "hastily patched-up explanation to place the blame for loss of life upon the striking shopmen instead of on the railroad." He said the wreck did not differ "a particle from wrecks reported each day from various parts of the country."

"Reports are based upon an investigation by company officials and armed guards," he said. "What can the public expect to get in the way of unbiased reports from men who are hired to fight the employees on strike?"

"If all the derailments which have been reported to us since the strike had occurred at 60 miles an hour the newspapers would have had no room for other news. Such wrecks result directly from the deterioration of equipment which goes on at an increasing rate every day the strike lasts. It is only when the wreck is serious enough to get into the papers that the real cause is covered over. As a matter of fact, it is reported that this very train had experienced engine trouble after it left Detroit."

Mr. McGrath's statement came on the heels of the verdict of the coroner's jury, which declared it the "result of a plot to wreck the train."

It also followed an announcement by State's Attorney Crow's office admitting failure to discover sabotage plots in correspondence seized in raids upon the offices of William Z. Foster, radical leader and head of the Trades Union Educational League.

Mr. McGrath cited numerous derailments in various sections of the country to support his charges of the use of unfit equipment by the railroads.

"Most of the wrecks reported are due to sharp flanges or defective broken," he continued. "Sharp or broken flanges cause an engine to ride the rails. It is customary, when qualified inspectors are employed, for them to report such defects. The tires of the engine are then trued up, or the car wheels replaced, before the rolling stock is allowed to proceed."

"But we have accurate reports from many roads showing that not 5 per cent of the usual number of wheels have been replaced since July 1, and lack of inspection places the whole burden of rejecting defective wheels upon the train crew. The public has little conception of the debt which it owes to the transportation men who, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of their employers, have refused to take out defective engines and cars."

Federal Investigation of the wreck (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## GERMANY ASKS THAT FRANCE SHALL TAKE DEFINITE DECISION

Continued Delay, It Is Claimed, Spells Its Complete Ruin  
—Franco-German Rapprochement Hinted At

LONDON, Aug. 22.—From inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, it was learned that in Government circles here there is a fairly hopeful feeling that France would not do anything rash.

On the other hand, German feeling is reported as highly nervous but almost as anxious for a French decision of any kind, as for a decision in any sense favorable to herself. Apparently while Germany fears that the French policy might mean the break-up of Germany as a first class power, on the other hand the continued delay in reaching a decision regarding reparations, and the downward flight of the mark are regarded as spelling the complete ruin of Germany. During the past week there has been a curious movement of opinion in France, Germany and here. The temporary isolation of France having developed from the London conference, French opinion has more completely awakened to what that meant, and the Paris Temps came out with the suggestion that France and Germany might come together.

This was put forward as something which might well make England tremble. Another French newspaper

## MALTSTERS PUSHING STRAW VOTE TO STIR SENTIMENT FOR LIQUOR

Propaganda Carried On Through Board of Trade Reveals Self-Interest of Brokers Who Profit From Commissions on Grain Sales

## QUESTIONNAIRE URGES LINE-UP FOR MODIFYING VOLSTEAD ACT

Illinois Wets, Completing Monster Petition, Prepare for  
Mass Demonstration—Radio Will Broadcast  
Speeches Calling for Referendum

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests are conducting a campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment through propaganda in the press and election to Congress of a working force made up from all parties hostile to prohibition.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The move of maltsters to stimulate sentiment against prohibition through the Chicago Board of Trade has taken on a national aspect since its straw vote has gone to 1610 members of the board, scattered through all the leading cities of the country.

Selfish interests of some members of the board are indicated in the move, since manufacture of beer requires considerable grain and necessarily handling of this commodity by board members means commissions. In commenting on the referendum being circulated to all the members of the board an officer at the office of Albert Schwill & Co.,

## HOUSE AND SENATE REPORT COAL BILLS

Sweeping Investigating Powers  
Provided in Response to  
President's Request

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—While the Senate Labor Committee was taking the first formal action toward the creation of the coal fact-finding commission, recommended by President Harding, the President let it be known today that he was disposed to insist that the investigating body be made up exclusively of impartial representatives of the public, without special representation for either mine operators or employees.

A bill for a commission on which the President would be free to choose representatives of the operators, miners, or the public, as he saw fit, was favorably reported by the Senate Committee. At the same time the House Interstate Commerce Committee, working independently, refused to strike from its tentative bill a provision which would expressly prohibit membership on the commission by any person having an interest in or connection with the coal industry.

The House Committee's bill also was favorably reported after a number of changes were made from the form in which it originally was drafted by Samuel E. Winslow (R.) from Massachusetts. As perfected it provides for a commission of nine members, while the measure drawn by the Senate Committee specifies that the membership shall be five. In each bill the commission is provided sweeping powers of investigation.

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A bill aimed at profiteering coal dealers is being drafted by the Department of Justice in conference with members of the President's coal distribution

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

The straw vote is entirely unofficial, as is stated in the letter. The Board of Trade official said that whatever findings are reported by this self-constituted group from the membership would not be in any way recorded in the proceedings of the Chicago board. The letter which accompanied the questionnaire follows:

Text of Grain Men's Appeal  
We, the undersigned members of the Board of Trade of Chicago, invite your co-operation in a matter of vital importance.

Several of the leading Boards of Trade of the country have made inquiry concerning the attitude of the members of the Board of Trade of Chicago toward the question of the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture, sale, transportation, and use of beer and light wines.

Our organization has not been able to give a definite answer such as required owing to the fact that while we feel sure that the majority of our membership is favorable to this movement, no special canvass has been made. According to our Board of Trade rules it is impossible to make this an official matter.

In view of the importance that other Boards of Trade seem to place on our attitude in Chicago we therefore deem it advisable to send out this questionnaire in order to furnish them with definite figures for their information. To aid us in securing the desired tabulation will you kindly fill in your answer to the inclosed questions, re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)



turning it in the enclosed addressed envelope.

Thanking you in advance for your immediate co-operation, I remain sincerely yours,

George C. Thompson, Armour Grain Company.

John F. Barrett, E. Lowitz & Co., James J. Riordan, Riordan, Martin & Co., C. H. Canby, Canby & Co., Erich Gerstenberg, Gerstenberg & Co.

The questionnaire on which the members are asked to vote follows:

Are you in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act to permit under Government control and regulation, the manufacture, sale, transportation and use of beer and light wines for home consumption?

**NO SALOONS.**

Please answer "Yes" or "No" in ink on the following line:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Kindly inclose this card in the accompanying stamped, addressed envelope and mail at your earliest convenience.

**Effort to Influence Legislators.**

The long preparation the National Association Opposed to Prohibition has been making in Illinois for the November election is illustrated in the effort it made, nearly half a year ago, to turn Legislature candidates into the wet camp. On March 13 its Illinois division sent out this letter to a large number of men running for the General Assembly.

We respectfully call your attention to the following statement:

The city of Chicago is a liberal city. On April 1, 1913, the people voted in favor of saloons by a majority of 239,021. Many thousands voted against the saloon who approve of light wine and beer for home use.

The Evening Courier poll shows the sentiment of the Loop workers, men and women, to be in favor of wine and beer at the ratio of 4 to 1. We believe that this poll is correct so far as the Loop is concerned. In the outlying district, inhabited by manual workers, the liberal majority would be most likely at the ratio of 10 to 20 to 1.

Our association has recently made a survey of Evanston and Oak Park and we find in these communities a large majority of light wine and beer for home use. Every senatorial district in Cook County is a liberal district and every congressional district has a liberal majority.

Under these circumstances it is a most deplorable fact that a number of men who are supposed to represent these districts in Washington and Springfield, betrayed the people by voting directly against the views and wishes of their constituents.

**Betrayal of People Charged.**

The infamous Volstead Act and the ill-advised measures passed at Springfield during the past two sessions could not have been enacted but for the people of many districts, some of them in Cook County, had not been betrayed by the men who were supposed to represent them.

This association is determined to put an end to this shameful condition. The man who hereafter goes to Washington or Springfield, betrayed the people by voting against the wishes of the people whom he is supposed to represent will find that every voter in his district will know of his misconduct.

The Cook county candidates for Congress, the State Senate and the House of Representatives in Springfield all know that the people of their districts favor a repeal of the Volstead Act and of the Illinois statutes of similar character.

The candidate who solicits or accepts the endorsement of the Anti-Saloon League, thereby furnishes prima facie evidence that he intends to betray the people of his district.

We intend to observe very closely the development of political action in this county. If we have reason to believe that a candidate will not be faithful to

the interests of his constituents we shall not hesitate to convey this information to the electorate.

May we ask your views on this question?

Sincerely yours,

A. D. PLAMONDON, President.

**Big Wet Mass Meeting.**

Having combed Illinois for months for wet sympathizers, the wets are now building up the climax of their pre-election beer and wine campaign. They are working Chicago with automobiles this week to put 10,000 people into the Coliseum, Chicago's greatest meeting place, when they hold their mass meeting August 30.

Speakers of national prominence are promised but their names are not announced. The wets have summoned the radio to their aid and will broadcast the speeches throughout the State. Thousands of invitations have been sent to clubs and societies and the city is being carefully covered, so as to bring to the meeting friends of beer and wine from every section. Officials from the Illinois divisions of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, which is promoting the affair, say they do not intend to hire a brass band and fill the hall with a miscellaneous crowd, but they are miscellizing Chicago to see that the effect of their meeting falls on the city as a whole.

The results of the toll of a hundred men who have motored along dusty roads into the far corners of "Egypt," as southern Illinois is called, of others who have invaded dry territory in the rich corn counties farther north, and of further workers who have button-holed Chicagoans at the busiest street corners—all seeking signatures to the wet petition—will be the big spectacle at the wet mass meeting. At headquarters of the Illinois division, it is reported that the petition asking a state-wide vote on beer and wine stood on the verge of the 500,000 signatures sought.

**Special Train for Capital.**

These will be strung on a long cable so as to make a continuous petition, packed into boxes and loaded into a truck. The afternoon before the Coliseum meeting it will be carried in triumph through the Loop, thence to the hall. After the wet benediction it will start for the State capital. Rather than follow it on the long trip in automobiles, however, the wets have decided to hire a special train to Springfield.

Headed by Mr. Plamondon, president of the Illinois division, James R. Brenner, its secretary, Harry De Joannis, its state director, and other notable wet leaders, a little wet army will set forth Sept. 1 for the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Plamondon will present the petition, there will be a "victory celebration" at the capital, and the party will return to the wet stronghold in Chicago.

At the office of the Secretary of State it is said that the Secretary without doubt would put the question on the ballot unless enjoined. The law, however, does not make it a duty, it is stated, but such decision will merely result in a straw vote. Illinois has a strong enforcement law which cannot in any way be affected, except in so far as propaganda like this helps to break down sentiment for enforcement. The proposal, if carried, has no legal effect. The wets propose to get a vote and make it as big as possible, under the public policy statute. No court has yet determined definitely the scope of the term "public policy."

## Beer and Wine Issue Being Fought Out Between Texas Senatorial Candidates

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 22 (Special).—Texas is in the midst of one of the most hotly contested political campaigns in its history with the Ku Klux Klan and prohibition as the dominating issues. The contest involves the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, which is equivalent to election, and the candidates are Earle B. Mayfield, former state senator and member of the Texas Railroad Commission, and James E. Ferguson, former Governor of Texas, who was impeached on charges of misapplication of state funds. These two were high men in the Democratic primary election on July 22, and under the Texas statutes must be candidates in a "run-off" Aug. 28, as nominations can be made only by majority vote.

In the election on July 22 the Ku Klux Klan was the dominating issue and the Klan was successful in nearly every instance. Mr. Mayfield was the avowed candidate of the Klan, while Mr. Ferguson bitterly opposed it. Mr. Mayfield led by 30,000 votes.

**Klan Candidate Is Dry.**

Mr. Ferguson is basing his campaign on advocacy of light wines and beer and opposition to the Klan on a plea for vindication and removal of the stain left upon him by his impeachment while Governor. Mr. Mayfield openly espouses the Klan, but in addition bases his campaign on support of prohibition and reduction of freight rates and repeal or modification of the Esch-Cummins Act, so that control of state railroad rates may be restored to state law-making agencies. Mr. Mayfield stands for strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and all other prohibition measures.

The ministers of various churches in the State have entered the campaign and in most cases are lined up with Mr. Mayfield. In numerous cities and towns, Sunday school superintendents and teachers who have need to support Mr. Ferguson are being asked to resign. This is true in Houston, where George E. B. Peddy, president of the Men's Bible Class of

the First Methodist Church, was asked to resign because he had been a member of the Ferguson organization. C. C. McDonald, teacher of the Men's Bible Class of Wichita Falls, has also been asked to resign because he has made speeches in advocacy of Mr. Ferguson's candidacy.

**Religious War Predicted.**

Mr. Ferguson declares that if the Ku Klux Klan is permitted to carry on, the country will be plunged into a great religious war, for the Klan's dominating principle, he holds, is opposition to Roman Catholics and Jews. Mr. Ferguson declares he stands for religious liberty.

Mr. Ferguson asserts that in advocating light wines and beer he is with Woodrow Wilson, who tried to write such a plank into the national Democratic platform. He voices his opposition to the open saloon, and puts forth the claim that legalizing light wines and beer will put a stop to illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

In his plea for vindication and for removal of the stain that is left on him and his family by reason of his impeachment, Mr. Ferguson points out that following his impeachment and removal from office, he was indicted by the Texas grand jury at Austin and brought to trial on nine indictments based on the same offenses for which he was impeached, but that he was freed on all.

Mr. Mayfield declares that transportation and prohibition are the great issues, and that Mr. Ferguson's advocacy of light wines and beer means that he is advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, repeal of the Volstead Act, and the return of the open saloon.

There can be no middle ground, he asserts. There must be prohibition, as now, bone dry, or there can be no prohibition at all.

**SAVINGS BANKS SHOW BIG GAIN IN DEPOSITS.**

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21.—A gain of \$4,263,840 in deposits in savings banks and trust companies in New Hampshire for the year ended June 30 last is reported by the state bank commissioners today. The total deposits were \$149,574,444 and the depositors numbered 297,491, or nearly half the population of the State.

The report said that in 10 years savings had increased \$50,000,000 and added that in the last 20 years there had not been a single savings bank failure in the State. Twenty-seven building and loan associations, with assets of \$5,791,551, showed an increase of \$250,000 in a year.

**TRUST NO MAN WITH YOUR VOTE WHO CANNOT SAY "YES" OR "NO" TO THIS QUESTION RIGHT OUT LOUD!**

Shall the existing State and Federal Prohibitory Laws be modified so as to permit the Manufacture, Sale and Transportation of BEER containing less than 4 per cent by volume of alcohol and LIGHT WINES for HOME CONSUMPTION?

SIGN THE PETITION - GET MEMBERSHIP BLANK BECOME MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION INC. 1808 Monroe Bldg., Chicago.

Reproduction of Posters, Four Feet High, Employed by Illinois Wets to Stimulate Sentiment for Referendum on Modification of Prohibition Laws

## JOHNSTOWN MAYOR EXULTS IN VICTORY

Famous Beer Order Brought What He Wanted—Hoax in Order Pointed Out

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 22 (Special).—"I was determined to get some recognition from the federal prohibition forces. It is their business to see there are no violations of the law. I think I got what I wanted after I want Johnstown cleaned up, but I can't do it alone. Had I a sufficient number of volunteers who I made my call I could have coped with the situation."

Joseph Cautel, Mayor of Johnstown, thus explained today the recent "proclamation" which brought this city into the limelight as a place which defied the enforcement of the federal prohibition law. The Mayor was exultant over his "victory" as he termed it. Saloon keepers and brewers were the victims of a hoax, he declared.

**Law's Requirements Overlooked.**

"They didn't see the joker," he said. "I said they could sell beer as long as they complied with the law. What does the law state? One-half of 1 per cent of alcohol to be sure. But the brewers and saloon keepers were so surprised at my change of heart and mind that they overlooked the joker in the statement. And they wanted me impeached. No man with any sense would think of defying the Constitution of the United States."

"The federal men sat up and took notice too, didn't they? Well, that's what I was after. One man can't clean up a town. I tried it and failed. The church people refused to help. The prohibition agents laughed at open violations."

The town was getting beer containing wood alcohol and ether. It was poison. Something had to be done. I pondered over the situation for several days and last Thursday night decided on my course of action.

**Willing to Pay Fines.**

"I tried arresting and fining saloon keepers for violations of the law. They paid the fines and went right back and sold more poisonous fluid. Then I called for 100 volunteers to help me police the saloons and to keep them closed."

"How many did I get? Two. One was from Altoona and he was under age. Another was from Johnstown, the brother-in-law of a saloon keeper. I deputized him and put him to work last Wednesday. I haven't had a report from him yet."

"Where were the church people? Why didn't they send men to assist me in my efforts to rid Johnstown of bad beer, liquor and bootleggers?"

The Pennsylvania troopers who were expected to arrive yesterday to enforce the prohibition law did not appear and the city today is peaceful and quiet despite its unexpected publicity.

**New Group Head in Control of Johnstown Enforcement.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"All is not gold that glitters, nor is all beer that foams and this is particularly so at Johnstown."

Thus J. T. Davis, federal prohibition director for Pennsylvania, here today for a conference with Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, summed up the situation with respect to the Johnstown beer flood.

"The liquor situation at Johnstown is under full and satisfactory control of a new and efficient group head, assisted by upstanding, experienced agents," he said.

"There has been no flood of real beer. A lot of near beer was passed off as the real article and the drinking public, as usual, was deceived."

After the conference, Mr. Haynes declared the situation in Johnstown was "all right" and that no action would be necessary.

**Camels Throw Wet Strength in California to Candidacy of C. C. Moore for Senate.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 22 (Special).—The wettest of all the wet organizations in California—the Camels—an organization considerable in number throughout the State, have declared by resolution that they support as an organization the candidacy of Charles C. Moore for the United States Senate.

Harry W. Hutton is Sheikh of the Camels, and it would be well for the people who are supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and the Wright Enforcement Act

**PERSONAL RIGHTS ARE ABOVE PERSONAL POLITICS**

SEE THAT THE MEN YOU VOTE FOR ANSWER "YES" TO THIS QUESTION

Shall the existing State and Federal Prohibitory Laws be modified so as to permit the Manufacture, Sale and Transportation of BEER containing less than 4 per cent by volume of alcohol and LIGHT WINES for HOME CONSUMPTION?

SIGN THE PETITION - GET MEMBERSHIP BLANK BECOME MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION INC. 1808 Monroe Bldg., Chicago.

## ENGINE IS BLAMED FOR GARY WRECK

(Continued from Page 1)

was continued today. Agents under orders from the Department of Justice took a number of striking shopmen into custody at Gary for questioning.

**Railroad Executive Accused by Strikers of Endeavoring to Disrupt Settlement Plan**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Assertions of L. F. Loree, chairman of the eastern president's conference, that talk of peace in the rail strike was "all bunk," were attacked by the eastern strike committee of shopmen today in a telegram to B. M. Jewell, president of their union, at Washington.

"The Loree group of eastern railroad executives, insignificant in numbers, but backed by the vast power of the Morgan-Gibson open-shop interests, is seeking a desperate eleventh hour attempt to scuttle the striking settlement," said a telegram dispatched by John J. Dowd, chairman of the metropolitan district strike committee.

"Both sides in the negotiations were pledged, as you know, by their respective mediation committees to refrain from comment that might embarrass the conferees. Last evening Mr. Loree deliberately violated the agreement and arrogantly attempted to wreck all settlement progress when he gave a statement to the press in which he called peace talk 'bunk' and openly belittled the efforts of the majority of the executives to reach an agreement with the union mediators."

"This latest move of the 'die hard' minority shows that they will stop at nothing in their campaign to break the unions on their road-shop interests," concluded the telegram. "We urge you personally to bring this matter to the immediate attention of Government authorities in touch with the strike situation and with the union mediation committee of five for their information and guidance."

**Chicago Organization Plans to Eliminate Future Strikes**

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A mass meeting of those interested in endeavoring to find a way to halt strikes as a means of settling Capital and Labor (argues) is being called for next Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Society of American Commonwealth, an association now being formed here with the avowed object of preventing strikes.

This meeting is the first to which the public has been invited. Leaders are endeavoring to make their organization nation-wide, having a plan for state and local bodies as well as

## LESS NEED OF MONROE DOCTRINE SINCE WAR, BRAZILIAN INTIMATES

(Continued from Page 1)

and the formation of among equal states of methods of restoring Europe's well-being.

Third, the co-operation of the United States with her sister nations in the safeguarding of the common welfare.

Oscar T. Crosby, leader of the round table, commenting on the report, said that Europe has no need of capital for rebuilding, as she already has a bigger industrial plant than in 1913, and that the section of France destroyed was but a small part of Europe. He favored leaving the rehabilitation problem to the hard-headed business man.

Mr. Alley replied that it is true that Europe has its plant, but insisted that what is needed is a better state of mind, and that America could help Europe to attain this by extending a helping hand, while at the same time giving the European nations a sense of responsibility. If that need is something the hard-headed business man cannot understand, he continued, the proposal made by the committee might be of some use.

**Three Main Proposals.**

First, an act of lofty generosity by the United States to raise its prestige high among the nations.

Second, the utilization of this prestige to secure a conference of nations

the national group now in charge here.

"The public always gets the worst of it when there is a strike," Marvin V. Hinchaw, Chicago business man and head of the organization, told a Christian Science Monitor correspondent. "The new organization will work for legislation which will compel arbitration, and it will afford a representative body through which the people can set forth their views on all matters being arbitrated."

**Injunction Is Granted**

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 22.—On application of the Portland Terminal Company by D. C. Douglass, vice-president and general manager, Judge John A. Merrill of the Superior Judicial Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction against the International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, their officers and numerous individuals, enjoining interference with the business of the railroad by acts of intimidation or violence, such as patrolling the streets, picketing, and assaulting present and prospective employees of the company.

**Law Maintenance Promised**

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 22.—A personal guarantee to maintain law and order was given the Mayor and chief of police by officers of the railroad shopmen's union yesterday. The fact that workers in the shops were heckled makes it not unlikely that more troop protection will be sought by the city.

## NEW RAIL EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING UNIONS

Following the lead of shopmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who have organized a new company union, including in its membership those who did not strike on July 1 and those hired since to replace the strikers, shop mechanics of the Boston & Maine Railroad are contemplating similar action, according to B. R. Pollock, vice-president and general manager of the railroad. Delegates from each part of the system are expected to meet in the next few days to elect officers and to adopt a constitution and by-laws.

The constitution and by-laws of the new organization of the shopmen of the New Haven system provides for the creation of an adjustment board and an agreement with the railroad covering rules and rates of pay.

Both the Transportation Act and rulings of the Railroad Labor Board have been compiled with. The new organization of the shopmen of the New Haven system, have been examined carefully and now completely fill many of the shops, enough to meet the present requirements of the railroad.

## AVIATOR TO STUDY MANY FOREIGN LAWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Col. W. J. Jefferson Davis, a member of the aviation committee of the American Bar Association and enthusiast in aeronautics, sailed for Europe yesterday to make a careful study of the laws of the various foreign countries governing aviation.

Prior to sailing Colonel Davis expressed appreciation of the attitude taken by the recent convention of the bar association relative to the furthering of better aviation control laws in the United States. At the same time he expressed the greatest surprise that the United States, in the forefront in the perfection of aviation, should be such a laggard in fostering regulating legislation governing aviation.

## INDIAN LOAN SETS RECORD FOR YEAR

LONDON, Aug. 22.—More than £30,000,000 has been subscribed in the new Indian Government loan, constituting a record for state borrowing in India for a single year, says a Reuters dispatch from Calcutta today.

During the past six years India's response to the Government's demand for loans exceeds £137,000,000, although before the war the subscription of £5,500,000 was considered an excellent success. The new loan relieves immediate financial anxieties, and it is understood that the majority of small investors were Indians.

## TAXES NOW BLAMED FOR HIGH RENTALS

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts, Says Extravagance in Government Is Underlying Cause

Rents, now beginning to decrease in some instances, will reach lower levels sooner if voters, by exercise of the ballot at the fall elections, will elect officials in their communities pledged to a rigid curtailment of expenditures and financial retrenchment, thus effecting needed reductions in taxes, says Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. It is becoming increasingly apparent, he believes, that communities must accept some of the responsibility for the rent situation, recognizing that the reduction of both taxes and rents must be accomplished in part by the voter. He added:

Prohibitive municipal, State and Federal taxes, representing expenditures beyond ability to pay have forced the honest landlord to charge unusually high rents. Hence the problem of rent reduction is inseparable from a consideration of real estate taxes, now a heavy overhead expense, disproportionate to the old time allowances of from two to three per cent in computing gross rentals.

High rents are usually the reflection of high tax rates. Under our system of taxation the major portion of all the money that is appropriated for state, county and municipal purposes must be raised by a tax on land and buildings. Since the earliest days our dwelling places have borne an unusually large proportion of our governmental expenses. They cannot be moved and people must be housed.

When extravagance in expenditure is the rule, high rents occur. In towns and cities, the administration can be so selected as to insure economy in management. As the amount appropriated for municipal purposes is increased, so will the amount necessary to be raised on real estate increase, and consequently an increase in rents follow. When less money is appropriated for municipal purposes, a less burden will be laid upon real estate and smaller rents should follow.

While rents may be high, because of the demand for residences in a particular community where housing facilities are limited, or because of construction costs, taking the state as a whole rents have risen far above the spending of less money for municipal purposes. A community is not unlike an individual, and to prosper, it must live within its means.

The community that has not the property enabling it to meet increased appropriations, within reasonable taxation bounds, for roads, bridges, water and sewerage systems, and other improvements generally, must forego them if it desires to have the cost of government made less heavy. No one ever will discover a way for a community to have all that it can want and not be required to pay for it, any more than can an individual live beyond his ability to pay. About sometimes reaching a day of reckoning that will leave him badly shattered.

That is the simple secret to much of the prevalent high rent, aside from the rampant examples of profiteering, speculation, and dishonest business methods which have so aggravated the entire subject of housing charges. It involves communities rather than landlords or groups of real estate interests and the solution is concerted economy, a sharper community sense of values and expert financial supervision of its moneys.

## ENGLAND TO DELAY DEBTS COLLECTION

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 22.—Carlo Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, returned to Rome on Saturday after meeting Luigi Facta, Prime Minister at Turin, informing him of the results of the London conference. To the Tribune correspondent, Signor Schanzer declared that Mr. Lloyd George had promised that England would not insist that the Allies should carry out their financial obligations toward her until the next conference.

This declaration is most important as it is contrary to the Balfour note relative to England's war credits.

**BATTLESHIPS NOT OBSOLETE**

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Battleships have not been rendered obsolete by the building of bombing planes, but the ships must be built differently in the future, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Division of Aeronautics of the United States Navy, said in an address at the Pageant of Progress yesterday.

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## RAIL MERGER PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

"New England for New England" Group Prefers Local Unification to Trunk Control

The recent report of the Railroad Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts proposing consolidation of each New England railroad with one or more outside trunk lines has aroused much unfavorable comment among interests who believe that New England should finance and control its own railroad system. That the committee's findings were reached from incomplete information is the contention of those who believe the trunk lines should not be allowed to gain control of the New England lines. The "New England for New England" group are eager to go before the Joint New England Railroad Commission's executive committee and tell how they believe New England can unify and operate its own railroad system to better advantage than can the trunk lines in the Middle West. No meeting of the executive committee had been called by its chairman, James J. Storrow of Massachusetts, nor is it indicated just when a meeting will be held. The New England for New England men undoubtedly will ask permission to be heard before the executive committee prepares any plan to report back to the joint conference of the six state groups of representatives.

### Report Is Desired

Men who champion New England unification and control of its railroads assert that the engineers of the New England joint railroad commission, together with the engineers of the various New England railroads, should prepare a complete statement of the present physical condition of the roads and that they should determine what work of rehabilitation is necessary to produce efficient and economical operation.

New England for New England interests insist if the different systems here are to be combined that a union station in Boston would become necessary, as well as the probable construction of a combined freight terminal. It is held that it also would be necessary to provide for the probable increase in traffic and for the necessary double-tracking where that would be necessary, as well as to plan for the construction of new and larger bridges for heavier traffic.

Electrification of the main lines and the provision of more suitable motive power for the many branch lines are held to be along the natural lines of efficiency and economy. That the New England railroads have the necessary data for all of these comprehended improvements is thought possible, and in that event the preliminary work of the executive committee would be shortened and simplified.

### Roads Earn 2 Per Cent

Some men have made a special study of the financial side of the railroad problem in New England. It is pointed out that the New England railroads, according to reports, in the first half of 1922, earned over 2 per cent on their capital. Business conditions, it is indicated, were adverse in this period. It is argued that when transportation becomes more normal the roads will earn money sufficient to provide for necessary measures but not sufficient to pay for the extensive improvements mentioned as most essential. It is held, however, that the increased earnings would re-establish railroad credit in New England and make the borrowing of money practical.

The men who would have New England capital develop the New England railroads are adverse to offering the systems of this part of the country to the trunk lines in some such way as saying: "I have something to sell, what will you give for it?" It is urged that in the proposition to consolidate New England railroads with the trunks of the country it would appear to be the proper course for the executive committee to obtain from these same trunk lines stipulated propositions as regards consolidated and necessary reconstruction and improvement. It is held that definite guarantees should be had for the use of all lines in and out of New England territory.

## THREE STARS' HEAT FINALLY MEASURED AT MOUNT WILSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The heat of three stars—Aldebaran, Capella, and Betelgeuse—has been measured by two officials of the Smithsonian Institution, who have been making observations at the Carnegie Solar Observatory on the summit of Mt. Wilson, Cal.

R. G. Abbott, assistant secretary of the institution, and L. B. Aldrich, attached to the institution, reported yesterday that had heretofore never been done. The heat of the three stars, the scientists reported, first was gathered and brought to focus by the giant 100-inch telescope at the observatory.

The heat and light then was passed through a prism and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. Delicate devices taken to Mt. Wilson by the two observers then measured the light in each color as well as the invisible heat. As the hotter a body is, the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the various colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade.

## LAW TO AUTHORIZE HARBOR PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Under a bill changing the military law, passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate, the President would be authorized to appoint Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff of the army, as Chief of Staff to succeed Gen. John J. Pershing on the latter's retirement.

## Menu Card French May Be Anglicized

Restaurant Classicism to Pass if Stewards Have Their Way

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Guests of hotels and restaurants of the United States no longer would be obliged to adjust their tongues to French menus if proposals prepared for consideration at the annual convention of the International Stewards Association, which opened here today, should be adopted.

No longer will the hungry guest be compelled to call for the "menu" and ask the "garçon" to serve him "Beef au Jus," but he can simply say "waiter, please bring me some beef and gravy," without giving rise to the suspicion that he is not well versed in good manners and rules of society.

## MISSING AIRMEN ARE DISCOVERED

Breakdown at Calcutta Caused by Strong Monsoon

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.—The missing world-flight airmen, Captain Mallin and Captain McMillan, have been discovered resting on a sand bank in midstream of the Ganges at Lakhidia, a few miles from Barsal, Southeast Bengal. The cause of the breakdown was engine failure.

Their petrol was exhausted during meeting with a strong monsoon wind. Curiously, they did not consult the local meteorological authorities prior to their start. The villagers are feeding them with milk. The airmen have telegraphed that everything is all right and that they hope to start shortly for Chittagong.

## NEW WAGE SCALE FOR SHOE CUTTERS

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 22 (By The United Press).—Following a meeting last night of the joint adjustment board composed of Lynn shoe manufacturers and representatives of the United Shoe Workers of America, it was announced today that the board had rescinded the wage scale awarded the trimming cutters by the Mayor's arbitration board and had agreed on a wage cut of 15 per cent. The Mayor's board made wage slashes running as high as 44 per cent in some classes of work.

## BELGIUM QUITE FREE AS TO ITS ATTITUDE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—Contrary to the articles in the English and French papers, the Belgian Government has its hands free in regard to the reparations question. The Government is against any partizan arrangement, at the same time supporting the Reparations Commission, the regulation of inter-allied debts and international loans which should again set Europe afloat.

The Reparations Commission will not report for a week.

### SCHOOL MERGER IS OPPOSED

Protest against the proposed amalgamation of Andover Theological Seminary and the Harvard University divinity school has been made in a bill in equity in the Superior Court of Massachusetts by the "visitors" of the Theological Institution of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The bill, which was continued for a hearing, seeks to enjoin any closer connection of the two schools on the ground of difference in religious opinion of their founders. The opening of the combined school already had been planned for Sept. 1. The "visitors" are a corporation formed in 1823 for the protection of certain donations made to an early branch of Phillips Academy.

NEW PUBLIC MARKETS TO OPEN Five new public markets are to be established in Boston under the supervision of Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of markets, it was announced today. The markets to be open one day a week only, will be at Duxbury Crossing on Tuesdays, East Boston, on Wednesdays, South Boston, on Thursdays, opposite the City Yard in Boston proper on Fridays, and at Monument Square, Charlestown, on Saturdays. Farmers dealing directly with the public will be under strict supervision regarding weights and measures, and will be required to obtain permits.

### CHINESE FACES STIFF PENALTY

Ben Wong, a Boston Chinese recently arrested for violation of the narcotic laws, will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Miller-Jones Act of 1909 as amended May 26, 1922, the Boston bureau of the federal narcotic forces has announced. This will be the first case of this character to be tried in Boston since the passage of the amendment. A maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment, \$500 fine and deportation is possible under the new law instead of the former penalty of a year and a day of imprisonment.

### SPELLING BEES BEING HELD

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—County spelling contests now are being held throughout the rural districts of New York State for the purpose of selecting candidates for the State Championship match to be held at the Fair Grounds in Syracuse on Sept. 12. The contests are confined to children and the primary object of the State Fair Spelling Bees, is the stimulation of interest in correct spelling.

### PLANNING BOARD ENLARGED

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has added a committee of 175 citizens to the City Planning Board. As his former efforts to secure legislation for Boston improvements had failed, the Mayor said, his purpose in reconstituting the board was to influence Boston legislation at the State House and thus further the establishment of zoning regulations.

### FAIRBANKS FAMILY REUNION

Members of the Fairbanks family in America will hold their annual reunion at the Fairbanks homestead, Dedham, Mass., on Aug. 23. The Fairbanks house, about which the reunion will center, was built in 1838 by one of the first members of the family in North America. J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, will be one of the speakers.

## SENIORITY RULE INFLUENCES ENTIRE EXISTENCE OF WORKERS

Ethics of Railroad Men, Ownership of Homes and Even Social Status Governed by Disputed Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"Seniority is the issue which will drag the Railroad Brotherhoods into the shopmen's strike," said one of the high officials of one of the Brotherhoods. "Seniority," he added, "is the most vital thing in our lives. With us it comes even before the family." "Seniority," said B. M. Jewell, head of the railroad division of the American Federation of Labor, "is the element in employment which ties men permanently into an industry. It makes them feel that they are a permanent part of industrial and social units to which they have allied their fortunes. With that feeling comes a disposition to buy their own homes, to settle down in a community and take part in a communal life. Seniority is as much ethical as it is material."

"Now let me explain," he continued. "Just what it means to the employees and what it means to the employers. In modern society, employers are for the most part, impersonal. Certainly that is true in the railroad world. The immediate boss, over a group of workmen is the foreman. If it were not for the seniority rules the foreman would have an unchallenged authority to wreck the social and economic life of every man under him. If he had a grouse some Monday morning, he could take it out on the first man he met on entering the shop by discharging him, and perhaps wreck the life of the man and his family. Such things have been known to happen."

"Under the seniority rules the men who have been employed longest have the preference when work is slack and employees have to be laid off. They also have the preference when better jobs become vacant and promotions are in order. As there is nothing in the rules, to prevent incompetent men from being discharged, it stands to reason that generally speaking the men who have reached the higher positions through seniority are the better workmen. That is to the advantage of the employer."

### Sets Social Status

There is another question of ethics which appertains to the seniority rule, which Mr. Jewell said did not affect the shopmen so much as it does the Brotherhood employees. Many engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen live in small towns. To a certain extent their social life is governed by their seniority in employment. It is one of the subtleties of social life that the conductor who has been on a railroad for thirty years and has earned a good run, should be given a higher social status than a "neophyte" who has only been with the road 10 or 15 years.

Another thing which seniority gives to these employees is an insurance of employment. The seniority rule commensurate with their strength. Take for instance the conductor who has grown old in the service of a railroad. He would not, in all probability, be able to perform the heavy duties of a conductor on a way-freight, but under the

"We contend," concluded Mr. Jewell, "that the seniority issue is a straw man set up by the railroad executives. In every strike that is settled the men go back to their old work. If the railroad officials were able to sustain their position on this seniority issue, it would be like settling the strike all except putting the men back to work. In other words, there would be no settlement at all."

G. T. O.

## "Week-Ending" in Europe Popular With Americans

Sixteen-Day Trip Now Is Possible With Five Free for Foreign Travels

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A 16-day trip to Europe and return, with only 11 days at sea and the other five free for travel on the Continent or in the British Isles, is announced by the White Star Line. Arrangements have been made whereby passengers on the Majestic, Olympic and Homeric landing at Cherbourg may complete their journey when desired from that point to Paris by airplane. Two types of planes will be used, one making the journey in 2½ hours, the other two hours. The average time by train is seven hours. Tickets for the airplane trip will be sold on the steamers.

It is anticipated the air service will be used freely by a growing class of passengers who cross for a week-end in Europe. Leaving New York on Saturday and landing at Cherbourg on the sixth day out, the travelers may fly to Paris in time for dinner on Friday, spend four full days on the Continent, with or without a flying trip to London, and have most of Wednesday to themselves before embarking in the afternoon at Cherbourg for home. The whole trip will consume but 16 days.

## SCHISM THREATENS ITALIAN LABOR

Gabriele D'Annunzio Mainly Responsible for Changed Attitude of Proletariat

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Railwaymen's Syndicate's decision to abandon its alliance with labor is only one proof of the changed attitude of the Italian proletariat. The decision was chiefly due to Gabriele D'Annunzio's increasing influence over the labor organizations, the leaders of which are having constant interviews with the poet at his Villa Gardone.

Captain d'Annunzio who is trying to carry out the economic reconstruction of the country in the union of the forces of labor has many followers among the Socialists. It is expected that in the forthcoming Socialist Congress the Labor Confederation will abandon the Socialist Party, and the Fascist leader, Signor Mussolini, promises a Fascist change of attitude toward the Labor Confederation if the schism occurs.

### MANY PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The will of Arthur B. Emmons, probated yesterday leaving \$500,000, the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, Redwood Library and Peoples Library both of this city receive \$10,000 each, Berea College, Kentucky \$10,000; Hampden Institute, Virginia \$10,000, and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, \$10,000.

### GREAT NORTHERN'S EARNINGS

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—The Great Northern's July preliminary figure of gross earnings was \$3,785,202, an increase of \$626,590 over the similar month last year. The net operating income was \$2,975,000, an increase of \$1,002,000.

## HOUSE AND SENATE REPORT COAL BILLS

(Continued from Page 1)

committee and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the President's coal distribution committee, said today that there were several ways to control the operators, who are taking advantage of the national emergency to overcharge the public. The bill, he said, should be ready in a day or two for presentation to Congress.

President Harding in his message to Congress recommended establishment of a governmental coal agency to buy, sell and distribute coal, but some opposition to this has risen among leaders in both the House and Senate.

There seems to be an unanimity of opinion in Congress that something should be done to curb profiteering dealers, but some are opposed to the Government entering the coal business to accomplish this purpose. Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader in the House, said that he did not believe there would be immediate legislation on price-fixing.

The need for controlling prices is as urgent today as ever, according to Mr. Hoover, there being practically no coal over the coal being turned out in the union fields since the signing of the Cleveland compact between operators and miners.

Mr. Hoover said today that "plenty of data" would be furnished the Governor of Ohio on coal profiteering in that State, in response to the Governor's request for names of operators charging unfair prices. Mr. Hoover said he thought the Ohio state authorities would be able to prevent profiteering in intrastate coal.

## Anthracite Fields Prepare for Resumption of Mining

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The anthracite peace-seeking committee entered another day today with no sign of a break in the deadlock between representatives of the mine workers and those of the operators.

Both sides were said to have agreed to restoration of the old wage rates until next April 1, but so far it apparently has been impossible to agree upon a program for fixing wages after that date.

Reports from the hard coal fields indicated that active preparations were being made for a resumption of production. Mine bosses, superintendents and other workers who remained on the rolls when the walkout began have been put to work cleaning up runways in expectation of an early settlement of the strike.

## Ford Plant Turns to Oil Owing to Coal Shortage

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Owing to the shortage of coal, the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant has been equipped with oil burners, it was announced today. The change was made without loss of time to any of the 42,000 employees.

The Ford company, it is understood, has placed orders for 12,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. Before installing oil burners, coal screenings and other fuel were tried out, but found unsatisfactory.

The oil burners have been placed in all the boilers, of which there are 14. Whether they will be continued in use after the fuel shortage has passed has not been definitely determined.

## MILLINERS TO MEET IN BOSTON, SEPT. 5-8

The Retail Millinery Association of New England will hold its annual meeting from Sept. 5-8 at Boston University. The society aims to be educational along its own lines of trade as well as commercial, and to that end has arranged for a series of six lectures on the order of forums dealing with the making, merchandising and management of millinery, with Ora Cne, designer of styles, as lecturer.

Co-operating to make the week a success are the millinery jobbers and manufacturers of New England, those located in Boston holding openings at that time for the benefit of the visitors who are expected to number from 3000 to 5000. Albert A. Allendorf is president of the Retail Milliners Association of New England.

## MYSTIC SHRINE HEAD VISITS NEW ENGLAND

James S. McCandless of Honolulu, imperial potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is in Boston and in consultation with Walter W. Morrison, potentate, and Benjamin W. Rowell, recorder, of Aleppo Temple.

Continuing his New England inspection of shrines, Mr. McCandless will visit Poland Springs, Me., tomorrow, and on Thursday will meet James A. Dunning, potentate of Anah Temple, Bangor, Me., and deliver to him the charter voted by the Imperial Shrine in San Francisco recently.

Montreal, Halifax, and St. John also are on Mr. McCandless' itinerary.

## H. Sulka & Company

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OUR ROBE DEPARTMENT constitutes an important feature of our business. Made in our own workrooms of Rich Silks or other Desirable Materials, Sulka House Robes are characterized by most distinctive Elegance. Prices, from \$37.50 to \$200.00

512 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

## ALIEN SMUGGLING SERIOUS PROBLEM

Labor Secretary Emphasizes Need for Putting Stop to It

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press).—Smuggling of aliens into the United States, particularly Chinese from Cuba, constitutes one of the most serious problems before the department, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor declared yesterday in commenting upon efforts being made to secure closer co-operation between the Cuban Government and the United States.

The Secretary was hopeful, he said, that negotiations between the State Department and Cuba would tend to remove some of the obstacles confronted by the immigration authorities of the Labor Department, in dealing with smuggling operations.

It developed that negotiations on the Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, asked the Cuban legation here to call subject began in October, last, when certain features of the situation to the attention of officials in Havana. Since then, the legation has sent several other inquiries to its home government, but has received no formal reply to the American representation.

The latest phase of the problem is understood to have resulted from a letter written to Mr. Hughes by Mr. Davis on Aug. 3, asking that representations be made to Cuba with a view to checking the alleged smuggling of Chinese into the United States.

Mr. Davis declared the Labor Department "recently had a rather extensive investigation made into smuggling matters on the Florida coast and its investigators spent some time in Cuba looking into the situation there." According to the best information available, he said, "there are now in Cuba 25,000 or 30,000 Chinese, most of whom are without employment and apparently without immediate prospect of obtaining employment."

## SHOE UNION EXPECTS 100,000 MEMBERSHIP

The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, organized in Boston last June as a consolidated organization including all branches of the shoe trade and many independent unions under one head, will reassemble in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Oct. 2. This session is called to ratify the constitution and transact other business details which will enable the organization to function immediately. The investigation and amalgamation committee has been actively engaged and is expected to report several affiliations at the convention which it is anticipated will bring the total membership up to about 100,000.

## WYOMING SELECTING CANDIDATES AT POLES

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 22.—Wyoming Republicans and Democrats went to the polls today to decide contests for party nominations in the primary election. John B. Kendrick (D.), United States Senator, was unopposed for renomination. Frank W. Mondell, present Republican leader of the House, sought the Republican Senate designation with no opponent.

Marshall S. Reynolds, internal revenue collector, and Charles E. Winter, former Progressive, are contesting for the Republican nomination to succeed Mr. Mondell. The successful candidate's opponent will be chosen by the Democrats from Robert R. Rose, editor of the Journal, and Charles O. Richardson.

## CHEAPER TRANSPORT BY AIR IS PREDICTED

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Such strides are being made in the United States in the improvement of aircraft that soon it may be possible to transport a person at a cost of not more than six cents a mile, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the United States Air Service, declared today. The present cost per person per mile, he said, was from 18 to 60 cents.

## VATICAN NOTE ON PALESTINE

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Vatican has addressed a memorandum to the League of Nations on Palestine asking that the commission which is to be appointed by the League shall be composed of the foreign consuls residing in Palestine.

## Lower Electric Lighting Prices

Electric Lighting, after September 1, will be lower in price than ever—lower than Pre-War prices.

The reduction from 10 cents to 9½ cents benefits approximately 136,000 customers for Edison Service.

Electric wiring and fixtures are also down to Pre-War prices.

This is the time to wire your house or have additional lighting outlets put in for increased Electric Comfort during the autumn and winter evenings.

Telephone Beach 3300, Sales Dept., or your District Office for information.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

National Paper Goods Co.

ENVELOPES For Commercial Purposes

1 Madison Ave., New York

## MEXICO TREATING WITH REBEL CHIEF

Overtures Made to Former Governor of Tabasco for Peace in That State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Mexican Government has authorized Gen. Luis Tomas Morales to treat with Carlos Green, formerly Governor of the State of Tabasco and now in more or less active rebellion in that State.

Advices received here today through official channels state that followers of General Green have made overtures to the Federal Government for terms of surrender and that General Morales has been ordered to Tabasco, in response to these overtures.

Carlos Green's rebel band, although never large enough to menace seriously the Federal Government, has nevertheless irritated the Mexican authorities throughout this year. His forces have been variously estimated at from 240 to 2000 men. The former estimate is that given by the Mexican Government, and the latter that received from American agents. His men are said to be loyal to their chieftain, but poorly armed.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS FOUND TO REST ONLY ON GOODWILL

Survey committees of the Unitarian Laymen's League, investigating business concerns in 23 states and in Canada, in which industrial harmony prevails and conflict is unknown, have completed their reports of 650 surveys, covering both the very largest industries and also many which, though small, are representative, and the "one outstanding fact which exists in every single case" was announced by the league as follows:

"The managers have acted upon their consciousness that all who work in their organizations are fellow human beings—brothers—and the spirit of the managers is also the spirit of the green majority of the workers."

The Unitarian Laymen's League is not equipped to make a complete census of all the concerns in the United States and Canada in which industrial harmony prevails, but certainly the fact that, in every case reported, success in business and industrial harmony have gone hand in hand with action based upon man's brotherhood with man, is a straw which probably indicates the direction of the wind.

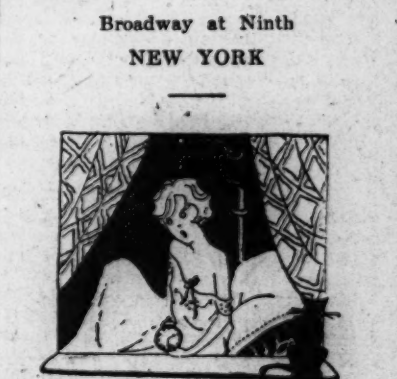
These surveys were authorized by the annual convention of the Laymen's League, held in September, 1921, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in which 166 of the league's 242 chapters sent delegates. The report of the committee in charge will be submitted at the 1922 convention, to be held at New London, Conn., Sept. 8-10. The 30 chapters which have been organized since the 1921 convention will be asked to make surveys before the final report, with conclusions and recommendations, is made.

## AIRPLANE BROUGHT TO STOP IN 50 FEET

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Using skids instead of wheels, an airplane, piloted by Lawrence B. Sperry, one of the governors of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, stopped within 50 feet of the place it struck yesterday. The achievement broke all records for quick stops, he declared.

The plane was equipped with wheels for the take off, but as soon as it got into the air dropped the skids automatically. The skids stopped the craft as it hit the ground. Mr. Sperry said the new equipment would prevent planes turning over when landing in underbrush or water.

Wanamaker's  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



Time for August Sale of Blankets.

Of course, the only reason why anyone should buy blankets in August is to save money—

Which explains why prices are now lower on certain good, standard guaranteed blankets—

Than they will be in October.

The sale starts today.

It is always worth while because it offers Wanamaker standard qualities.



CONGRESS FACES  
INTENSE PROGRAMWhite House Conferences to Be  
Utilized to Assure Unity  
in Party Action

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Congress is confronted with another complex legislative situation hard to handle, and the Administration leaders will do their utmost to iron out most of the wrinkles in the program this week at a series of White House conferences.

During the brief lull occasioned by the Senate's recess until tomorrow, when the soldiers' bonus bill comes to the fore, Republican leaders in the House will talk over the strike program with the chief executive with a view to reaching an agreement as to when the legislative machinery shall be set in motion. It is generally conceded that the only strike legislation recommended by the President likely to be acted on at this session is the proposed establishment of a coal investigation commission. Beyond that, it is understood, congressional leaders are not prepared to go now unless President Harding refuses to take "no" for an answer.

**Coal Agency Frowned On**  
The President's House advisers will tell him very plainly that the House wants to take another vacation in about 10 days for at least a month. They are of the opinion that the House can accomplish enough on the coal commission bill, while the Senate is looking horns over the bonus question. It would be out of the question, they agree, to authorize the Government at this time to enter upon the business of buying, selling and distributing coal in order to keep coal prices down and to pass other legislation proposing to give the Federal courts authority to punish those guilty of offenses against aliens in violation of treaty rights. These two questions are fraught with dangerous issues in the face of the approaching elections and administration leaders in the House frankly do not want to handle them until afterwards.

Passage of the tariff bill in the Senate by no means puts an end to the long tariff fight that has been waged in Congress for nearly two years. The initial skirmish came in the House today with the sending of the measure to conference, under a special rule. According to present plans of congressional leaders, final action will be taken on the tariff and bonus before adjournment, probably in October.

**Boomerang Seen in Tariff**  
In some respects Congress feels that the tariff is the most acute issue in the elections, more so than the strikes, which cannot accurately be charged to Republican policy. On the other hand, the tariff, certain to increase the cost of living, is strictly a party measure. Republicans fear it will have a disastrous effect on the elections and for this reason are urging that it be held up indefinitely in conference.

Political developments will largely decide the question. Democratic leaders in the Senate have forecast all along that the Republicans will not dare go into the November elections with the tariff on the statute books. By keeping Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, off the conference committee, the Republican machine has overcome one of its greatest difficulties. Mr. La Follette is entirely out of sympathy with the bill. His place will be taken by George P. McLean, Senator from Connecticut.

Senate leaders are making their own plans for a recess after passage of the bonus, but just when senators can take leave of their duties will depend on the strike legislation. If the House sends over the coal commission bill, then the Senate will have to remain in session until it is passed. It is believed it will be quickly disposed of, however.

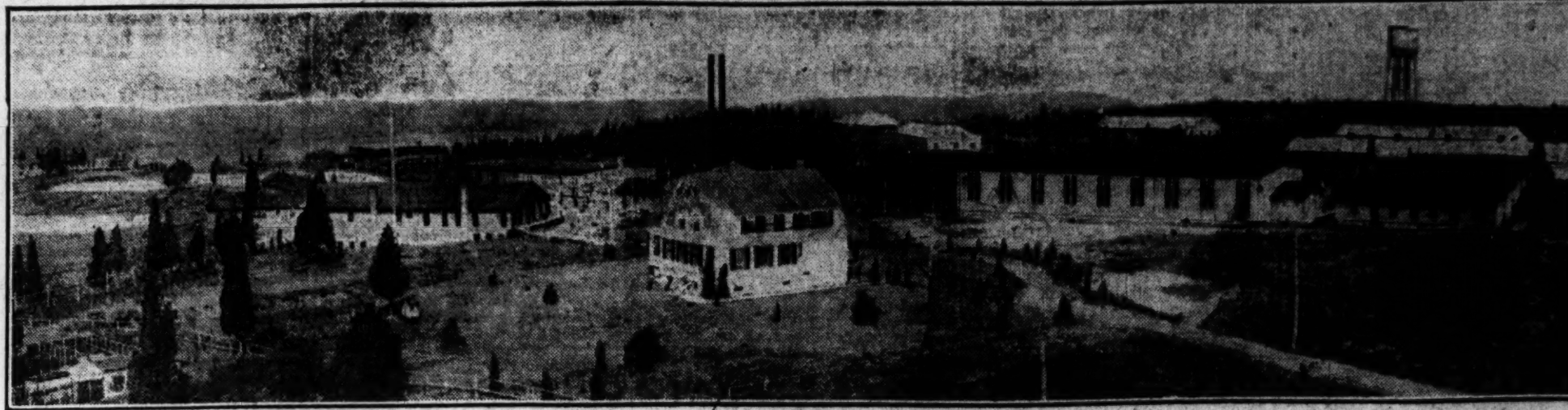
**Passage of Bonus Predicted**  
Beginning tomorrow the Senate will plunge into a stormy debate over the bonus. Its passage by the end of the week or the early part of next week is assured. Lieut.-Col. Hanford MacNider, commander of the American Legion, has passed on the word that victory is perching on the bonus banner.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, launching its final attack on the bonus, charges that it will cost the taxpayers \$4,500,000,000. The Nation already has voted a \$270,000,000 task bonus to veterans, so the present proposal is for a second bonus, and for the veterans who live in the 15 states which have voted \$228,000,000 in bonuses, the present bill, if it passes, will constitute a third cash bonus," the Chamber statement said.

PRESIDENT WANTS  
MORE TO BECOME  
CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—President Harding, addressing student soldiers from Camp Meade, Md., expressed a desire that, instead of the present 28,000 citizens in training at military camps, there were more than 100,000, not that the United States ever expects to go to war—it is at peace with the world—but solely for national defense and the preservation of the Government.

There were 105 student soldiers, under command of Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey, in the presidential review on the White House ellipse. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Gen. John J. Pershing, as well as Mrs. Harding and the wives of ranking officers, accompanied the President. Mr. Harding spoke extemporaneously. Later the party reviewed the students as they paraded by the White House. "You are citizens of a Republic devoted wholly to peace," declared Mr. Harding, adding, "there is not a thought in America of armed warfare; there is not a design on the part of your country to carry on an armed campaign in any direction. We are concerned only with peace and the security of peace."



United States Naval Training Station at Hingham  
Relic of World War, Which Is Being Razed. Center Foreground Shows Residence of Officer in Charge While Other Buildings Include Barracks and Machine Shops

Great Lehman Cavern in Nevada  
Veritable Natural WonderlandCave of Stalactites and Stalagmites, Made a National  
Monument, Draws a Continual Stream of Visitors

BAKER, Nev., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—This little town, nestled at the feet of the famous Snake Range of mountains and in the very shadow of Mt. Wheeler—or Jeff Davis Peak as it is more affectionately known locally—has suddenly become famous, through the dedication of Lehman Cave as a national monument, by presidential proclamation. Lehman Cave is located barely three miles from this point, consequently Baker is reflected in the glory of the newly admitted national wonder.

The discovery of the great cave is credited to Hayden Cook, a pioneer prospector who followed the golden lure of the desert in the early days, when the great western deserts called the young manhood of the land to seek for the elusive treasure. However, to "Ab" Lehman, for whom it is named, is given full measure of credit for the development of the cave and for its acceptance as a national monument. Mr. Lehman spent some 10 years opening up a good passageway and constructing ladders for the accommodation of visitors. C. C. Boak of Tonopah took up the work after Mr. Lehman and is personally responsible for the governmental action.

**Dedication Elaborate Affair**  
The dedication was made a most elaborate affair and hundreds of people attended from the entire State and across the line in Utah. The Governor of the State was represented as also was the Federal Government. The event was a gala day with a reading of the presidential proclamation, a musical program and the customary firing of a salute as Old Glory was raised to a peak adjoining the mouth of the cavern.

This town, located on the Grand Central Highway, entertains a constant stream of visitors and it is anticipated that more than ever will

take advantage of the slight side-trip to Lehman Cave. Lehman Cave is reputed to be one of the finest and also one of the largest in the country. It is a veritable natural wonderland. The mammoth cave is beneath an old volcanic crater but bears no resemblance to the former fiery pit. In fact, the reverse is found in Lehman Cave. Here ice and snow hold sway. Stalactites and stalagmites, the chief attraction or are responsible for all the attractions. They reach up and down in massive columns of ice, eventually touching in mid-cave and forming mammoth pillars and other queer and fantastic shapes.

In spots the ceiling of the cave appears a mile removed and the stalactites, dotting the roof like stars in the heavens, appear uncountable. Again the formation is so low it is necessary to negotiate considerable distances on the hands and knees. One such spot is of considerable length and has been named "Fat Man's Misery."

A unique feature is an ordinary sized bathtub of ice—always filled with clear cold water. There are an endless number of wonders contained in this beautiful palace of ice. To mention a few: The Parachutes, Fairy Rose Bush, Eden's Bower, Queen Victoria's Side Saddle, Giant's Sword, Cave Man's Den, Pink Room, Angel Wing, Madonna and Child, Navajo Blanket, Niagara Falls in Winter, Washington's Tomb, and Grant's Tomb. Each of these names has been applied, together with myriad others through some particular resemblance since, usually, the resemblance is most pronounced.

Almost midway through the maze of "growing icicles" is Lake Como, a placid pool of crystal waters filtered through 300 feet of lime formation, so pure as to be tasteless.

Lehman Cave truly is another of the wonder spots with which the United States abounds.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL  
SEEKS PROMOTIONFiles Application in New York  
for Associate Superintendency

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Special)—New York City women are opening a campaign on the Board of Education over the appointment of an associate superintendent to succeed Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe. Mrs. Forsythe was the first and only woman associate superintendent in the New York City schools.

During the few weeks that the appointment of her successor has been under consideration, there have been rumors that the place would be filled by a man, or by a woman chosen for political reasons rather than for fitness. Such an action, it is held, would threaten the progress of women in educational administrative positions throughout the country.

As a result of their efforts, an application has been filed before the Board of Education by Miss Olive Jones, a school principal in charge of three schools.

Miss Jones organized the probationary school as a special day school for boys in New York City, an achievement which won for her the St. Louis World's Fair gold medal certificate as the world's most original contribution to the schools. For six years she worked actively, managing and organizing the publicity work for the teachers, for three years sending out 50,000 pieces of literature a day during the legislative session. At the end of this time there was passed the pension law and salary law for teachers.

She united the men and women school principals of the city in one organization, a task which previously had been considered impossible, and was the first president of the group. Miss Jones' career as a teacher has been interesting from the time when she won her first appointment by her ability to handle an unruly class of boys in a school on the Lower East Side. Her first experiments with group teaching instead of mass teaching came a number of years ago, when she took a class of 32 girls who had failed repeatedly to pass their term examinations and carried every one through grammar school. In 1904 she won her appointment as head of a department and acting school principal. She is a member of the alumni of the New York University and Teachers College at Columbia, and has taken special work at Harvard University.

Miss Jones is one of the most widely known of the New York City teachers, having frequently appeared on the platform of the National Education Association and having spoken at teachers' institutes in a dozen states.

GERMANY ASKS THAT FRANCE  
SHALL TAKE DEFINITE DECISION

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry by forcing a combination of the Ruhr coal industries with the Lorraine iron industries.

**Germany Hostile to Control**  
This idea seems to Germany to shed a sinister light on M. Poincaré's insistence at London and since on the "control" of state mines and forests in the Ruhr district and the occupied territories, and to explain also British "intransigence" on what some people thought a very minor point for the Conference to wreck itself upon. German official opinion and public opinion generally is understood to be entirely hostile to any such control.

On the other hand there is a movement among some German industrialists, now thoroughly alarmed at the chaos into which Germany is drifting, to seek after some sort of a compromise with France. Such a compromise might, they think, save Germany at least from ruin, while continued delay would be as disastrous to Germany as anything France could do. In France there is a corresponding compromise movement among French industrialists, who feel that whatever "control" France might get over the German state mines, she would have to rely on German labor organization and capital to a very large extent. While the strength of this compromise movement is doubtful, especially in Germany, it is reported to have been behind the fact that it is at least worth watching.

**British Government's Policy**  
In England apparently nothing is being done toward solving a European deadlock—only the patient waiting for M. Poincaré's next move. It would be useful and would have a helpful and educative effect, if some opportunity could be taken by the British Government to make a general statement of its policy for European reconstruction, incorporating the elements which have been dealt with piecemeal from time to time during the past months.

Everyone as a result of the Balfour note knows where the British Government stands concerning the cancellation of debts and indemnities, but other vital matters have faded into the background. The question of French security is vital to any plan of European reconstruction, and here the British Government stands where it did at Cannes, though the Anglo-French pact is not in the meantime popular here.

**British Newspaper's Comment**  
In France there is apparently some resentment at what is called British "pressure" to force a reduction of French armaments. While the British officials here deny any knowledge of

DR. SUN'S SUN  
IN ASCENDANT

Gen. Wu-Pei-fu Indorses Manifesto of Deposed President

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formerly president of China, who recently fled here from Canton, has come to the front as a pivotal figure in the reorganization of the Chinese Government with the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Wu Pei-fu, endorsing Dr. Sun's recent manifesto and pledging his support to the latter's policy for rebuilding the federal government machinery.

The southern leader, who, Peking authorities recently declared, had been wiped from the slate of Chinese politics by his overthrow at Canton at the hands of Gen. Chen Ching-ming, has become the focal point of a series of interfacional conferences here, which, his supporters say, points to an early settlement of the country's problems.

Despite the fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen backed Gen. Chang Tso-lin, in his late unsuccessful tilt against Gen. Wu, the latter's telegram, addressed to his personal representative here, Gen. Sun Yueh, expresses unqualified indorsement of Dr. Sun's policies.

These include the southerner's terms for the convocation and functioning of Parliament free from all outside interests, self-government for the provinces to replace the Tuchun, or military governorship system, and the conversion of the independent provincial armies into labor battalions to wield the hoe instead of the sword.

Three factional delegations yesterday visited Dr. Sun and pledged their support. Representatives of 27 labor organizations of Shanghai pledged their support to the deposed southern chieftain.

## BUILDING REVIVAL CONTINUES

Building permits for July issued in 34 Massachusetts cities represented a value of \$12,192,347, according to a statement of the Department of Labor and Industries. This is an increase of \$4,416,173, or 56.8 per cent over the figures for July, 1921.

any pressure of this kind there is unquestionably a strong official feeling here that French armaments are a factor which must be taken into account in any scheme for European reconstruction, especially if the question arises of the remission of allied debts. Retorting to the Paris Temps, the Daily Chronicle, which is always in close touch with 10 Downing Street, says with regard to the remission of the French debt to Great Britain which France eagerly desires: "We say most emphatically that having already offered to remit much, we cannot afford to remit the whole of that debt, while she is spending money on a policy not only expensive to her, but expensive to all Europe." Strongly condemning any policy based on force, and emphasizing the British reduction of her Navy to a one-power standard, and the abolition of conscription, the Daily Chronicle adds: "But until France is prepared to do something to help us along these lines, why should we remit a debt which she could pay if her policy were less costly?"

**Expresses Public Sentiment**  
This is very plain speaking for the Daily Chronicle, but it must be admitted it expresses a considerable volume of public sentiment. In the meantime the mark continues its downward rush and the cost of German labor rises automatically. Despite the unceasing activity of the printing press which, as in Russia at one time, is rapidly becoming Germany's "most active industry," there is an actual scarcity of paper money at times.

In the meantime, with labor costs increasing in Germany out of proportion even to the fall of the mark, prices of German export goods are rushing to a point where they will exceed British prices, and German export business will cease. Germany in its relation to Great Britain and France is in a position, monetarily, of a bankrupt debtor with sound assets—especially her great industrial organization resources of technical equipment and unremitting industry—and given time she can pay. On this basis, there are some few signs that France and Great Britain may be approaching a nearer understanding.

At any rate, reviewing the developments last week as a whole, there is no reason to feel the London Conference caused any breach in Anglo-French relations. Rather it merely exposed a divergence already there, and the very full publicity now given this divergence has not in any way intensified it. Indeed it is safe to say that Great Britain and France today are nearer a settlement of their difference rather than farther away.

Music to Swell Breeze  
as American Legion MeetsNew Orleans Will Entertain More Than 100 Bands and  
Drum Corps During Veteran's Convention

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21—Illuminated by 28,000 electric lights and decorated with flags, banners and streamers, the downtown streets of New Orleans will be in holiday regalia during the American Legion national convention here Oct. 16 to 20.

For five days while the convention is in session the conventional names of business streets will be thrown into the discard and they will be rechristened with designations more appropriate to the legion gathering.

A "Court of Honor of the Nations" will be established in ten blocks, each block being set aside for one of the principal Allied powers with corresponding flags and decorations. Signs indicating the names of the states, with their contributions in numbers of World War fighters, will feature the "Court of Honor of the States," to be held on the principal residential street "American Legion Avenue" will be decorated with Legion banners and emblems.

Visiting doughboys in search of their "buddies" will be assisted in the establishment of the streets of the divisions. Suspended across the streets utilized for this purpose will be the insignia of all divisions in the World War army. Impromptu reunions of will be held near the banners inscribed with their divisional insignia. Red, white and blue electric bulbs will illuminate Canal Street, the main thoroughfare, and all principal side streets.

New Orleans will entertain the largest assembly of musical organizations in its history during the American Legion convention.

More than 100 bands and drum corps from all sections of the United States are expected to compete in prize contests. Entries, which will be restricted to Legion organizations, will be judged by a committee of New Orleans musicians as the units march

by the reviewing stand in the convention parade. Prizes for the band contest will be: First \$1000, second \$500 and third \$250. Bands will be judged on the following points: Playing, 75 points; appearance, 10 points and marching, 10 points, and number of instruments, five points.

The winner of the drum corps contest will receive \$250 with a prize of \$100 for second place. "Playing will count for 50 points, appearance, 20 points, marching, 20 points, and number of instruments 10 points."

The winner of the drum corps contest will receive \$250 with a prize of \$100 for second place. "Playing will count for 50 points, appearance, 20 points, marching, 20 points, and number of instruments 10 points."

Dr. Frank Agnew Johnston, president of the Chicago Church Federation, has accepted an invitation to be present at the meeting. It is announced at the league's offices. This is not to be a large gathering, but a select assembly of representative Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, according to the league's program.

Because it holds that the Ku Klux Klan is making its attack on Roman Catholic, Jew, and Negro, it feels it must make its appeal largely to Protestants, Mr. O'Donnell said. Its founders' committee is representative of all four elements. Its members and their religious affiliations, as given at the league's offices, are: Roman Catholics—Patrick H. O'Donnell, chairman; Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. F. Noll, Huntington, Ind., editor "Our Sunday Visitor"; Callistus S. Ennis, Robert Switzer, county clerk; the Rev. E. A. Kelly; Thomas F. McDonald, high secretary, Catholic Order of Foresters; Patrick J. Carr, county treasurer, and the Rev. W. J. McNamee.

Jews—Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber, Samuel J. Andelman, Rabbi Leon Fram, Samuel Micon, Dr. S. M. Melamed, editor of "East and West," Benjamin J. Samuels, Rabbi Joseph Stols, Protestants—Bishop Samuel Fellows, Reformed Episcopal Church, honorary chairman; Robert E. Shepherd, treasurer; G. K. Rutledge, secretary; Joseph G. Keller, and the Rev. Carl Axtell Polson, pastor Church of the Redeemer, Universalist. Negro—Jesse Bings.

NAVAL TRAINING  
STATION IS SOLD"Receiving Ship" at Hingham,  
Mass., Now Being Razed

One by one the large army cantonments and naval training stations, relics of the World War, are disappearing, and the recent sale of two remaining units of the Naval Training Station at Hingham, Mass., marked the passing of one of the largest naval training stations in the United States and one of the first of the important stations to be built at the outbreak of the war.

The 100 acres on which the camp was erected is situated along the Weymouth Back River and near the United States Arsenal. More than \$500,000 was spent in constructing the camp, and the buildings, including furnishings, plumbing and other fixtures, were sold for \$26,000. The buildings will be razed and removed, while the land has been retained by the Government and will be turned over to the arsenal.

The camp originally was built in three units, comprising a total of 91 buildings. Each unit had its own barracks accommodating 100 men, assembly hall, mess hall, kitchens, officers' quarters and recreation centers. The camp was furnished with water from its own system and plant. During the World War the station was known as the "Receiving Ship at Hingham." In the period of its occupancy in 1918 more than 3000 men were always in training and at one time 10,000 were stationed there.

RAILROAD PREPARING  
A HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—An appeal to old employees of the Rock Island Railroad and to the general public to assist in the work of gathering a historical exhibit depicting the road's early days was issued yesterday by W. J. Leahy, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Rock Island lines. Mr. Leahy is chairman of a committee which is arranging a historical exhibit in connection with the railroad's celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of its first passenger train, on Oct. 10.

"We already have received many articles of interest, principally from old employees," said Mr. Leahy. "These include photographs of our first train, photographs of some of our early engineers and conductors, a photograph of our first station at Rock Island, which is still standing, some of our old advertisements and thing car menus."

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During July and August.

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This relieves you of the responsibility of having large sums of money in your possession.  
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## GERMAN SCHOOLS CENTERS OF NATIONALISTIC SPIRIT

Professors and Students Show Little Leaning Toward Republican Policies—Pre-War Sentiment Prevails

By STANLEY HIGH

As long as the schools of Germany remain devoted to perpetuating the policy of Bismarckian nationalism it is impossible to expect that the nation in 1922 or in 1950 will be dominated by purposes greatly different from those which dominated it in 1914. And at the present time German schools are the centers of the most intense nationalistic spirit to be found anywhere in the country. Among professors and students alike, one searches long to find any significant sentiment in favor of the Republican Government or of Republican policies. The small minority in both classes which stands opposed to the nationalistic aspirations of the monarchists is obliged to submit to constant ebullience, and, I have been told that among professors in the public schools, promotions for men with such beliefs are almost impossible to secure.

It is, perhaps, not difficult to account for this spirit among the teachers of Germany. In the first place, they were trained in the schools of pre-war Germany and the ideals of the educational system of which they are now a part are, therefore, quite naturally, after a similar pattern. And the Republican Government, finding itself constantly on the hazardous edge of collapse, is impelled to introduce a new design even though it felt impelled to do so. Then, in the second place, it is among teachers—and students—that the suffering incident to the post-war chaos in Germany has been most keenly felt. The old days of the empire furnished these a permanent security which has been sadly lacking under the Republican régime. In consequence, one finds an intense devotion to the ideals of monarchy and nationalism, though they are—ad pre-war Germany with its prosperity and stability is fast becoming the golden age, ideals of which furnish retrospective inspiration for building foundations for the future.

### Ignorance of Professors

Then, too, there has been a very widespread ignorance among German professors on international questions. This fact was recognized and frequently commented upon long before the war, and has not altered since. Once the German philosophy of international relationships was understood and accepted it became a comparatively simple matter, without long study of the merits of any particular case, to adjust world problems to it. A long study in any particular case, in fact, always involved the possibility of leading to conclusions not in harmony with this philosophy, and, consequently, was undesirable.

A German professor gave me an exposition of this philosophy and some rather striking examples of its application. According to this man, Germany has never maintained the right, but only that which might be means to gaining a right end. Might serves to usher in that which is right. The right—in national and international affairs—is power. Germany—in 1914 and at the present time—believed that power is the determining factor and that the actions of all nations can be judged only on the basis of their efforts to secure it. Thus when England talks of peace and idealism she talks of them solely because these things, at the present moment, serve best to aid her in acquiring more power. Individuals, according to this professor, may act from unselfish motives, but nations, in the very nature of things, never do so. And, in the last analysis, the final test of power is war. It is not that Germany likes war or seeks for war, but—knowing that power is at the very basis of national existence and that, so far in the world, the final test of power is war the German people feel impelled to be ready to win when that test comes.

### Germany's Great "Blunder"

International idealism is laughed at, as being merely the cloak for the ulterior motives of nations who seek, in this manner, to accomplish the same, old and ended blunder of Germany was not that she believed in war but that her diplomats lacked the cleverness to talk of disarmament and peace in public, and carry on with their militaristic ambitions more secretly.

Another professor—the secretary of one of Germany's most popular universities—expressed the conviction that America and Japan would certainly have war in the near future. When I objected, he replied: "But why not? You will win it." And when I endeavored to outline some of the results of the Washington Conference in so far as they made that possibility less likely he replied with the most interesting account of how England and America—seeking to maintain their supremacy in the Pacific—had called the Washington Conference and there, under the cloak of high-sounding phrases and propositions for disarmament, proceeded to carry out their plans against Japan and, thereby, establish themselves more firmly. That the pronouncement of Charles E. Hughes and the proceedings of the Conference could have come from any other motive never occurred to him.

### War and Religion

When I asked the group of theological students mentioned in a previous article the relation of religion to these international problems they replied that the outworking of Christianity is not seen in the relationships between men, but rather the individual spiritual relationship of each man to his God. War, therefore, whatever it might engender between men and to whatever extremes it might lead them, is a thing apart from religion, providing, of course, that the individual refused to allow this spiritual relationship to lapse.

In spite of this widely prevailing nationalistic spirit among teachers and students, it is among these very classes that one must find whatever hope there may be for a new day in Germany. Whenever the schools of Germany are in the hands of instructors who have set for themselves the task of helping to usher in

you against amusements of all kinds that, for the sake of profit, exploit youth in body and soul. Come to our meetings as simple men and women, leave at home all powder and paint and stupid fashions. Let joy of heart be your ornament. We pray you all to believe that youth has the special task of helping us that these days with you will bring renewal of our health in body and in spirit."

One cannot meet these young folk, as I have done, read the ideals expressed in their many publications and fail to feel that young Germany, in this time of great stress and confusion, has gone apart, for a time, into the mountains, where they are being given to see a new heaven and a new earth; and that, with their spirit, the old heaven and the old earth—of suspicion and selfishness and hate—will pass away.

Already many of the political leaders of Germany are making strenuous efforts to divert the tendencies of the Jugendbewegung into the channels of party politics. But, up to the present time, their success has been very limited. These youth—comparatively powerless though they may be at present—represent the basis for a new international spirit in Germany. They need a new and far-sighted leadership. But most of all they need from the Allies—more effectively from America—some unmistakable evidence of faith in these ideals. Such evidence—if it were given in good faith and unconditionally—would make it possible to give the necessary stimulus to the spiritual revival which which alone can create a new Germany out of the old.

## CATTLE LAW HITS BRITISH FARMERS

Removal of Embargo Helps Canadian Stock Raisers

TAMWORTH, Eng., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The news of the decision by the British Houses of Parliament regarding the cattle embargo will be very gratifying to Canadian stock raisers, who have been endeavoring for many years to find an outlet in Great Britain. Also, in many commercial circles in England, the result of the debate has caused considerable satisfaction. It must be admitted, however, that among British farmers the prospect of the removal of the restrictions is viewed unfavorably.

Since Cabinet opinion is so divided on the matter it is distinctly questionable whether the Government will bring forward a bill. On the other hand—provided a suitable opportunity occurs—a private member is at liberty to introduce such a measure, which would be assured of the support of the House.

The present parliamentary session, however, will soon be over and the House will not reassemble until November when, undoubtedly, there will be much pressing business on hand. Prospects of a private member's measure are, therefore, somewhat slight.

Whatever proves to be the final solution of the problem, there is ample evidence of the fact that everything possible has been done to satisfy Canadian claims in the matter. Throughout the debate, a very strong feeling of sympathy was shown for the colonial standpoint. This attitude was very pronounced with regard to the so-called "pledge" given by Lord Ernle in 1917 that the embargo would be lifted.

British farmers are practically unanimously opposed to any alteration in the existing laws. The poor economic position of the industry has led them to regard this moment as inopportune for the lifting of the embargo.

## MANITOBA INSTALLS WIRELESS STATIONS

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The radio phone is being used by the federal government as an aid in the patrol of the forest regions and for the detection of fires. Wireless stations have been established at Manitoba at Victoria Beach, on Lake Winnipeg, and Norway House, one of the advanced northern settlements. The distance between these two posts is approximately 300 miles.

The addition of radio apparatus to the equipment of the airplane fleet also has made possible the undertaking of more extensive survey work in the still unknown northern country.

## DRY LAW SUCCESS IN RURAL FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Although the authorities are experiencing considerable difficulties on the coast line and in some of the larger towns in making prohibition effective, even anti-prohibitionists admit that it has had very good effects in rural districts and in the smaller towns.

Children from poorer homes attending school were formerly often dirty and neglected, whereas they now are clean and well kept. Similar experiences have been apparent in a number of the smaller towns, although illicit production of spirits has not yet been wholly put down.

## AUSTRIAN KRONEN FALL HARDLY FELT

Mr. Gibbons Says Railway Trains Are Crowded and People Seem to Live Normally

This is the thirty-eighth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D. In this article Mr. Gibbons tells of a trip to Prein, Lower Austria, whither he went to get an angle on the question of union with Germany, which it was difficult to obtain in Vienna.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D. PREIN, Lower Austria, June 22—If you take the Sudbahn from Vienna and travel a little more than half-way to Graz, you find, just before the Styrian Alps are reached, the station-Payerbach. There a Government-operated motorbus connects with the train and takes you in half an hour up in the mountains to Prein. I wanted a glimpse of this part of Austria, and came out here for 24 hours. Incidentally I wanted to get an angle on the question of union with Germany that it was difficult to hear in Vienna.

Our railway train is crowded. Many of the travelers have rucksacks and Tyrolean hats with the little feather. The fall in the currency does not seem to worry them. They must have their day in the country. And they are right. One of the most hopeful signs in this part of the world is the ability of the people to live normally under abnormal circumstances. Governments and diplomats may bicker and decide what they will. The people are busily rebuilding their lives, faithful to their traditions and pre-war habits. So they do not break under the strain. Do they even feel it? Are they aware of the cul-de-sac in which Austria is moving, and the wall ahead?

### Passes Almost Universal

Other travelers reveal a curious state of affairs which explains the crowded trains. Almost every one in the first class (and you have wondered how they came by the price of a ticket) exhibits a pass. Railway employees and functionaries and their families (a formidable total they make) are now allowed free transportation within the limits of little Austria. A big woman shoves into a place, and proceeds to put several big baskets in the space you want for moving your feet and shifting your legs occasionally. And then she proceeds to explain, "You know, I go to the country three times a week to buy my provisions. It is so much cheaper. I don't mind the time, for with my free ticket I can save money that way." Then you are glad you met her going rather than returning. For the baskets full of potatoes and chickens and dripping curds and whey—well, one can imagine two or three hours trussed up and worrying about getting one's trousers stained. That happens. Some luckless traveler would have to be in her compartment on the return journey.

### Land Is Cultivated

From Vienna to the Alps the country is prosperous. The land is cultivated. The factories at Wiener-Neustadt and other towns are working. On every station platform lots of people wait for the country trains. The sun shines in their greetings to descending, and their "auf Wiedersehen" to mounting, travelers. There was the feel of a happy country in holiday time. As in the city, the people have food and work, and they are not sulking or waiting for some dreadful fate with folded arms. Nor do they worry about getting one's trousers stained. The future is dark for Vienna. But in the country the earth nourishes those who cultivate it. Fortunate the man in these days who has a bit of land and a house of his own. He does not have to worry about what statesmen and bankers may or may not do.

Prein is an Alpine town in a fir setting on a snow-capped mountain. The villa of my friend, who is a generous ground, was easy to find. It is admirable to see a high staff officer of Franz Josef, who rose to an important post and the rank of general during the war, making his career over again—and doing it successfully. But, although General X has adapted himself to post-bellum conditions in Austria, he has not lost his traditions. He still believes in the separateness of Austria, and when he asks why—contrary to the prevailing opinion—he is against the "Anschluss" (union) with Germany, he answers simply, "Because I am an Austrian. Are you for an Anschluss with England just because you speak the same language?"

Here is the opinion of a military man and an aristocrat. It is worth noting and considering, because men of the type of General X, though temporarily without influence, are bound to exercise a decided influence when the reaction from the Left to Right sets in.

Reasons for Union  
The reason for the Social Democrats' desire to join Germany is that they think union will strengthen their party and the working classes. Others want to join Germany because they are pessimistic and see no way out of their difficulties. But Austria can stand on her own feet, and remain

## TRADE CONGRESS WILL DISCUSS DISPUTES OF NATIONAL SCOPE

Unionists of Great Britain Hold That United Action Will Be Necessary to Win Future Industrial Disputes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The fifty-fourth annual Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, which opens at Southport Sept. 4, is hardly likely to be so controversial in character as one or two recent congresses. Not even an echo is now heard of the divisions of opinion on "direct action" which were expressed vociferously two years ago. The pendulum has swung back as far as it will go in the direction of constitutional political action on all matters other than those purely industrial. It is also notable that the preliminary agenda does not appear to give any opening for discussion on the Communist question.

The policy of the congress in relation to international affairs has been definitely and decisively settled. It holds strongly to the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions, and through the Labor Party, politically, to the Second International. In fact the congress aims at giving the lead to the Trade Union International, inasmuch as, next to the German Congress, it is by far the strongest trade union body numerically in Europe.

One of the most interesting things to be decided at the meeting is the status, powers and functions of the general council of the congress in relation to industrial disputes. At present there is nothing to prevent the council from intervening for purposes of mediation in a dispute of a national character if the parties are agreeable; but it has no definite rights. The council will propose a series of resolutions designed to amend this state of affairs. These provide in effect:

That the unions shall keep the council informed of all matters arising between them and employers, or between one union and another;

That while there is a prospect of an amicable settlement of a dispute the council shall not intervene;

That if negotiations break down, and the dispute is of such a character that national standards of wages or conditions are imperiled, the council may call into consultation the unions concerned with the object of reaching a just settlement;

That if any union rejects the advice of the council under these circumstances

independent if these conditions are fulfilled: (1) Revision or modification of the treaties in such a way that Germany and Austria can stabilize their budgets, for Austria cannot thrive—or even make both ends meet—if Germany is in an unsettled state; (2) reduction of the number of functionaries in Austria and an increase in working hours or intensity of work during the present eight hours; (3) careful development of agricultural production; (4) economic union with other successor states of the Hapsburg Empire; (5) until such a union occurs, substantial credits to keep Austria going; (6) permission granted by the Entente Powers to form a reliable army by conscription in order that the Government might have proper support.

In developing his thesis I discovered that my informant believed that only if all six of these conditions were fulfilled could the union of Austria with Germany be prevented. The economic union—and large credits from the Entente until that time—are indispensable to keep Austria from being swallowed up in Greater Germany.

Future of Austria  
It was interesting to have this opinion for it confirms what I have heard from those in favor of the union. Austria cannot exist alone. She must be either a member of a Danubian Confederation or a province of Germany. Many oppose bitterly, as does General X, the latter alternative. They think it is not to the best interests of their country; the prospect wounds their patriotism; and, from an international point of view, they see only trouble ahead for Europe as well as for their country and Germany in the persistence of the Entente Powers in the policy of withholding substantial (the word "substantial" is emphasized, as amounting up to now have been a drop in the bucket) credits and of refusing to take the step that must be taken if the Anschluss is to be prevented, that is, imposing upon the successor states an economic union that ought to have been provided for in the treaties of Saint-Germain and Trianon. The failure to incorporate such a provision when the new states were formed may yet make us have to admit that it was really Germany who won the World War.

## BRITISH TO DISCUSS FIVE PROPOSITIONS

Main Questions to Be Laid Before Germany by English Delegates

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 21.—There are five main propositions which Sir John Bradbury and Mr. Mauciere will discuss with the German ministers. These are: One, Belgium is content to accept in respect of priority, drafts on banks payable six months hence instead of cash. Thus a moratorium would be unnecessary; two, Germany should transfer the gold which the Reichsbank still possesses to the value of a milliard gold marks to banks in occupied territories.

Thus the gold would furnish a pledge; three, the French claim to control of German mines and forests, although the stumblingblock of the London conference, may be considered in a modified form, and if acceptable to the German Government will be acceptable to Sir John Bradbury; four, various credit operations which would reserve specific assets in Germany for the benefit of lenders on short terms are among the plans; five, a larger scheme, already outlined, by which the German debt will be fixed in a new manner, is to be proposed in connection with the moratorium.

It consists in dividing the German debt into two parts. The first part is an annuity of 2,000,000,000 gold marks for 30 years, the amount of which is possible when once German credit is restored. The second part is a large sum such as 100,000,000 gold marks not due until 30 years hence. It can, however, be paid as quickly as Germany pleases, and if she were to acquit herself quickly on generous terms of reversed compound interest, that is to say, a kind of compound discount, this formidable sum would in reality be only 14,000,000,000. The plan which has been carefully prepared is supported by Sir John Bradbury, and much may be heard of it in future.

## F. P. WALSH FINISHES HIS STUDY OF SOVIETS

MOSCOW, Aug. 22.—Frank P. Walsh, American attorney who has been in Moscow for some time on behalf of American clients desiring to open commercial negotiations with the Soviet Government, has started for Berlin by airplane on his way home. Mr. Walsh has spent three weeks in studying the laws, economic conditions and prospects upon which he will base recommendations to his clients as to whether it is possible for Americans to conduct business with the Russians. He declined to say what recommendations he would make.

Before leaving, Mr. Walsh said Soviet officials had informed him that Nicolai Lenin, Premier, who has been ill for some time, plans to resume his official duties Sept. 4.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Drama and Comedy  
Al Fresco in Royal  
Park, CopenhagenCopenhagen, Denmark  
Special Correspondence

THE Open Air Theater, when set in an appropriate and favorable entourage, coupled with the appeal of the spoken word and the performers themselves, is endowed with that which is one of the main attractions of the screened plays, nature's own scenery. No wonder that open air performances are gaining ground and becoming popular—as they were, for instance, in the latter part of the eighteenth century when all fresco theatricals and entertainments were the vogue. Then the plays were generally given in royal and other great gardens and parks, whereas nowadays they rest on a broader and more democratic foundation.

After a lapse of several years, caused by the war and its aftermath, the Danish Open Air Theater in the Royal deer park some six or seven miles from Copenhagen, has this summer resumed its performances. The society was formed by a number of eminent literary men, artists and actors; the standard of the productions has always been of the highest and the profits go to some excellent charity. The place and its environs are admirably suited to the purpose, being in a glorious park, one of the sights of Europe. The seats are arranged on a gently rising slope, a kind of natural amphitheater, the stage, flanked by two huge fantastic birds, the work of an eminent artist, is on a fairly level expanse below, and beyond this again stretches higher undulating ground, the whole in a setting of magnificent beeches.

No wonder artists have exploited such possibilities with picturesque and stirring effects. Cavalcades of gallant horsemen racing up the hill and massing on to the stage in stately array—processions of torch-bearers, as the summer's evening closes in, vanishing like shadows in the mysterious twilight of the huge forest—clusters of light-footed and elusive nymphs and elves suddenly disappearing into sight and as suddenly reappearing amongst the trees—the solemn, classic grandeur of some Greek tragedy—the mocking trick cry of Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—or, as in the case of the performance, a gypsy caravan and a wild, splendid gypsy dance. The faint sound of evening bells from some distant village church or the tender cooing of the wood pigeon seem only to enhance the poetry of the scene.

The plays have always been chosen with much understanding and circus-spectation. One of Oehlenschlaeger's northern tragedies, "Hagborth and Signe," ranks high amongst the performances, by reason of its poetic beauty and the splendid acting and handsome appearance of Adam Poulsen, the same actor who this summer



Gypsy Players in a Danish Open-Air Theater

Ernest Truex and  
His Vigorous Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"What do you say? Let's take a walk while we are talking, instead of remaining in this hot dressing room. Come on!" The speaker was Ernest Truex, star of "Six-Cylinder Love." It was just after a matinee at the Harris Theater where this comedy has been running for a year.

"You know, I live in the open as much as possible and I think that has a great deal to do with whatever success I have had. Golf—that's the stuff! My wife and two boys and myself lead normal lives. Untheatrical lives, if you please. New York indoor life does not appeal to us. Let's get out of here."

Mr. Truex is so completely an enthusiast of the links that the pace he led the representative of The Christian Science Monitor through crowded Forty-Second Street, up Sixth Avenue to Forty-Seventh Street through Forty-Seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-Ninth Street, and Central Park, and from there back down to the Lambs Club on Forty-Fourth Street again, was almost like covering a golf course with a delightful and enthusiastic companion.

"Yes, sir, golf is great! It is one of my two fads. I am glad we got out of that stuffy theater. Do you know that play takes it out of me and I haven't gotten to a place yet, even after all these months of playing, where I can spare myself. At every performance I give the audience all I have. I often come to the theater, promising myself that I am going to take it easy through the performance. I try to tell myself that I deserve to loaf after all these weeks, and when I get out on the stage and catch the spirit of things, I pull myself together like a shot, and go to it. A good laugh from the audience will do it, or failing to get a laugh at a point we are accustomed to hear one brings us up sharply to attention. We stiffen our backs and

try to miss no more laughs that performance.

"Another thing that spurs me on to do my best, and it occurs at nearly every performance, is to learn that there is someone out front that I know; particularly, if it is someone of my own profession. Nothing keeps me up more than to have some actor of a little earlier generation than mine say something friendly about my work. I do not dare call them 'old-timers' because I am an old-timer myself. You see, I have been on the stage 27 years.

When I was 5, my father did an actor's favor, in return for which I was given lessons in acting. He was a Shakespearean actor, so I was taught Hamlet. At 5 I was, of course, even smaller than I am today. I must have been a pretty small Hamlet, but I am glad for that early experience in the old repertoire, which included Little Willy in 'East Lynne,' and Little Lord Fauntleroy, because I have some of the best values of the old school of acting combined, I hope, with the most modern point of view."

"Will you tell me, Mr. Truex, if your size has handicapped you in making advancement?"

"Curiously enough, it has not," he said. "Of course, I have had a struggle. What actor has not? But I do not believe size has had anything to do with it in my case. I have been out of work and I have lived in most of the cheap hall bedrooms from West Thirty-Ninth Street to West Forty-Sixth Street, New York, but I have not been out of work for very long at a time. I always got out and hustled, not believing in luck. If I could not land a job in the theater, I took something else to keep going. Once I worked for the Witmark Music Publishers. Another time, I was cashier in that big penny arcade down on Fourteenth Street, exchanging pennies 12 hours a day for \$9 a week. That was a job! Another one I had was putting shoe trees together. 'I suppose those early experiences have helped me to a closer sympathy for humanity during the more successful years that I have enjoyed recently. I do not resent the 'Step lively there, Sonny!' that comes my way frequently, whenever I get mixed into

a crowd. Why only the other evening the newsboy of whom I get my evening paper regularly had missed me the night before. He asked me what had happened. I explained that a friend had driven me home in his car. He said, 'Well, you stick steady to your job, kiddo, and maybe you will have an automobile of your own some day.' I did not have the heart to tell him I had owned eight machines."

"You said you had two fads. You have named one of them. What is the other?"

"The Actors Equity Association! I am glad I was alive when the Actors Equity came into existence. That word, 'equity,' has come to be a very dear word to an actor. The actor may seem to wander or stray from the fold for a time, for some reason or another, but if Equity were in trouble or needed our help in any way, she has just to call our names and every man and woman of us from the most prominent star to the most humble super will answer 'Present!'"

F. L. S.

"Maytime in Erin"  
Staged in Boston

Plymouth-Shubert Theater, Boston, Mass. George M. Gatts presents Walter Scanlan in a new play with songs, "Maytime in Erin," in four acts, by Edward E. Rose; play staged by the author, scenes designed by K. Vile; evening of Aug. 21. The cast:

Corney Bray ..... Dan Kelly  
Molly Flynn ..... May Gerald  
Mrs. Lucy Murray ..... Lucille Lennon  
Timothy McBride ..... Frank McNeill  
Harlow Kenner ..... Edward Keane  
Miles O'Dowd ..... Walter Scanlan  
John Nolan ..... Pat Rafferty  
Miss O'Neill ..... Betty Browne  
Shaw O'Neill ..... Bennett R. Finn

It was not only the Irish, and they were many, at the Plymouth last evening, who enjoyed "Maytime in Erin," but everyone else, for an enthusiastic audience laughed and wept, really wept, throughout the four-act comedy that was not without its serious moments.

The "little bit of Heaven," geographically known as Ireland, in which some of the comedy is laid, is the Erin of romance, of bravery and of rollicking good humor. The play has more than a flavor of melodrama, but it is not overstressed or unnatural. And because Edward E. Rose has written a comedy with a plot, a none too frequent achievement, it would be a pity to do anything more than hint at its story.

Into the yard of Miles O'Dowd's cottage, in Kilkenny, come his two faithful friends, Timothy McBride and John Nolan, and there the three pledge themselves to a joyful life, into which no women shall ever enter. The hero of the play and leader of the triumvirate, is Miles, otherwise Walter Scanlan. There is hardly any time when Mr. Scanlan is not acting or singing—either one of which gave equal satisfaction. The vow to celibacy was hardly uttered, however, before the first of the three women, all of whom later play no small part, did enter into their lives. Pat, thought by the three Irishmen to be a boy but proving to be Patricia, a slip of a girl from Donegal, almost instantly captures the hearts of the men whom she calls her Three Musketeers, and becomes their Queen. As ever in Ireland, there is time for merrymaking right in the midst of danger and conspiracy, of which there is a plenty in the home of Miles from now on. The merrymaking consists of a fancy dress ball, and the danger comes from—yet, why tell the story to those who have not seen it?

The rôle of the cavalier hero, Miles, gives Mr. Scanlan many an opportunity for a song, each one of which the audience appeared to like better than the other. They were more than tuneful and they were decidedly varied. While only an Irishman could ever manage the brogue and the mannerisms of "Myself," which tickled the audience to an uproarious state, "Some Day" and "Mother's Paisley Shawl" were plaintive and lifting.



Ernest Truex

Drawn from Apeda photograph

Music Consolations  
in London in August

London, Aug. 4

THE season is over and London is empty. Only about 6,000,000 "caretakers," as O. Henry called them, are left to "carry on." Music no longer exists. The musical critics, shaking from their feet the dust of Langham Place, Bond Street, Wigmore Street, and Covent Garden, have vanished from a vulgar and profane city.

August in London, however, has its consolations. For about the middle of the month there begins at the Queen's Hall that remarkable series of concerts known as the "Promenades."

Nightly, with the exception of Sundays, until Oct. 21, Sir Henry Wood conducts a program of orchestral music for an audience that is, in many ways, perhaps the most interesting ever seen in a London concert hall. It is wholly unfashionable, for London is "empty," but it knows how to listen and how to enjoy. It is drawn, not by the fame of "stars," but by sheer love of music. The programs of the forthcoming twenty-eighth season are admirably chosen and range from Monteverdi to Stravinsky and Béla Bartók.

The following English works will be given: Holbrooke's Prelude "Bronwen"; Goossens' four concertos for orchestra; Berthold's Ballet for Armistead Gibbes; Herbert Howells' "Procession" for orchestra; two folk-song idylls by Butterworth; four dances from "The Rebel Maid" and an "Herolic" overture by Montague Phillips; "A Winter Poem" and tone poem "Grey Galloway" by J. R. Mowbray; "November Woods" and symphonic variations in E for pianoforte and orchestra by Arnold Bax; "The Lincoln Imp," by W. H. Reed; ballet from the opera "The Perfect Fool" and "The Planets," by Gustav Holst; Alfred Wall's concert overture "Thanet"; John Ireland's symphonic rhapsody, suite "Joyous Youth," Eric Coates; Ralford Gardner's overture to a comedy; Trixie for strings and orchestra by Frederick Laurence; nocturne and scherzo by Malcolm Sargent; Ernest Farrar's suite "English Pastoral Impressions," concerto for solo oboe and small orchestra by Arthur Bliss; Pot Pourri by Gerrard Williams; Ethel Scarborough's orchestral fantasy "Promises"; Frank Bridge's tone poem "Summer." Many of these works will be conducted by the composers.

These, with works by Elgar, Bantock, Parry, German, Mackenzie, Coleridge-Taylor, and others, reveal a fine outcropping of English music. Wagner, "that old magician," provides most of the program for Monday evenings; while Fridays are devoted to the classics. Altogether the programs comprise what is practically a complete education in orchestral music. The names of many well-known instrumentalists and singers are to be found in the list of artists engaged as soloists. W. H. H. S.

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## DE. VALERA LETTERS REVEAL INSIDE FACTS ON FINANCING

Quarrel With James O'Mara Over Policies to Be Pursued  
in America Told in Own Words

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Nearly every day it is rumored that Eamon de Valera is about to proceed to the United States to raise funds for the Irish Republic. A short account of his past efforts in this direction, as revealed in his own hitherto unpublished correspondence may be interesting. It must be premised that on his return to Ireland from America, he had left affairs in the latter country in a chaotic state, in the hands of a number of conflicting organizations, which continually overlapped and interfered with one another.

Michael Collins was the first to realize that some sort of order must be introduced into the conduct of Irish affairs in America if any money were to be obtained for the cause. As early as Jan. 18, 1921, he secured, in his capacity of Minister of Finance of the United States, authorization "to proceed to the United States as a special envoy on behalf of the republic; to examine and report on the state of finances in the United States; also the possibility of raising a further loan by the autumn of next year" (1922); "to secure American agencies for the Irish Land Bank, and in particular to examine how the question of England's indebtedness to the United States might be used as a lever in our interests."

Mr. Boland Optimistic

This scheme fell through, mainly because Mr. Collins could not be spared from Ireland. The next move was a note from Mr. de Valera to James O'Mara, the American Commissioner on Irish Independence, dated March 1, asking for his views "about the possibility of raising a further loan." This was followed by an enthusiastic letter from Harry Boland, whom Mr. de Valera had left behind in America as his representative. "I am confident that if the Dail authorizes another loan, we can put it across here big. As the struggle in Ireland grows, so the spirit of approval in America grows with it, and a second loan here would be most popular."

On April 8 Mr. de Valera wrote to Mr. O'Mara: "You are to be the key-stone of the new arch if you accept the post of representative of the Republic in the United States of America, which I hereby offer formally to you."

This post Mr. O'Mara accepted, but his tenure of it was brief. On April 25 he wrote to Mr. de Valera: "A cable from you was read at the convention of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic asking for a guarantee of \$1,000,000 yearly for Irish purposes. There are nearly \$3,000,000 lying idle here to the credit of the American trustees, and at the disposal of your Government. Your appeal now makes impossible any attempt later this year to raise the \$2,000,000 loan which was contemplated."

Resigned as Protest

Five days later he wrote: "Your dispatches indicate your final decision to force through your policy which last December received the almost unanimous condemnation of the Irish Mission here. . . . I tender my resignation as the most emphatic protest that I can make against what must be the utter disruption and destruction of organized American aid."

Mr. de Valera's reply to these two letters are contained in his letters to Mr. Boland. "Resignations coupled with an attempt to throw the whole mission into disarray cannot be regarded in any sense as reasonable and certainly not what one should expect from a colleague who wished loyally to serve our country's cause."

President, de Valera's reply to which Mr. O'Mara took exception. "I was right in my judgment last Dail and was wrong when I thought of altering it by offering O'Mara Washington when there was a notion of your going. I am not as optimistic as you are about the prospects of the new loan. They have been able to underwrite, as I understand, only \$5,000,000, which is not so very encouraging. Had my cable been used as it was intended, merely a suggestion to some of our American friends to stand up and bridge the organization to a point where the road would have been left still clear for the loan, we would have had the members pledged to fall back on the raising of the loan should not prove successful."

"Comfort to Enemy"

"He (O'Mara) expects the organization to send letters and cables all round to people here. You might quietly inform him that I do not care a thraneen for any of these tactics, which I consider despicable, and, being a direct comfort to the enemy at this time, something very much more serious."

Mr. de Valera's next move was to dispatch Stephen O'Mara, a nephew of James, to the United States, "as agent in the United States and plenipotentiary representative in that country of the trusts of Dail Eireann and as agent of the Minister of Finance." The President's letter of instruction to this envoy contains several interesting passages:

"The dispositions which I made in the United States just before my departure with a view to our permanent establishments and activities there and the achieving of certain well-defined ends may be so altered as to give the impression that the permanent ends have been forgotten." So one might imagine! Mr. de Valera then goes on to outline the organizations he proposes to establish in the future, which are to consist of (a) an embassy, (b) a consular department, (c) a finance department, (d) the American Commission on Irish Independence, and (e) the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Risks to Be Avoided

Mr. de Valera's idea was that the two latter should assume the functions of the "Friends of Irish Freedom," whose support he had alienated during his stay in America. Of the finance department he says "The ideal

way for raising governmental loans, assuming that they could not be underwritten by any American banking institution, would be to float them directly from the American office of the Minister of Finance's headquarters. It is improbable however that this will be done as it is more than likely that it would provoke difficulties with the American Government, and whilst as a test case it would be useful to have such a question raised, it would never do to incur any risk as regards our funds."

Stephen O'Mara was further instructed to offer his uncle James "the position of financial agent in the United States for the raising of the loan of \$20,000,000. If he refuses you must yourself undertake the duties which you are to propose to him." Uncle James did refuse, and his further fate is contained in a terse cable from the President. It must be explained that "Dail" and "Kahn" were respectively the code names for James O'Mara and de Valera. The cable was as follows: "Dail once expressed a wish to be fired by cable; this is it. Kahn."

## "DIEHARD" BELIEFS TERSELY STATED

Support for Anglo-Irish Treaty Comes as Distinct Surprise.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lord Salisbury, recently chosen leader of the "Diehards," received the National Honor Fund of £22,000 raised by The Morning Post to finance the campaign of Conservatives revolting from the Coalition. The amount, while not formidable in comparison with that of the Coalition, which is reputed to be £1,000,000 or more, is nevertheless significant as representing a large number of individual subscriptions actuated by a far-reaching patriotic impulse.

The fund was turned over to Lord Salisbury in a letter from The Morning Post, stating in part that the appeal was "for the support of men in Parliament who opposed the surrender of the Coalition Government to violence here and abroad and who professed and against political corruption and demanded the restoration of honest government."

In his letter of acceptance, Lord Salisbury stated that the general object for which he would strive would be not the disruption of the Conservative Party but the reuniting of its elements and restoration of its credit. With regard to specific demands, the letter reads:

"We stand for a stable foreign policy; for the development of imperial trade; for strict economy, lower taxation, and the encouragement of private enterprise; for a policy of reasonable advance in legislation but upon cautious and well assured lines; for an effective Second Chamber, so that the people may have the opportunity of exercising their considered judgment; for the end of vacillation in Ireland—for the treaty, however much we may regret it, now that it is passed, but if it is carried out on both sides in the letter and the spirit; for the restoration of order out of chaos in that unhappy country without intolerable delay."

We stand against abortive international conferences; against an unnecessary bureaucracy; against ill-considered and experimental legislation; against concession to crime; for clear government and against the traffic in honors.

The declarations with regard to the Anglo-Irish Treaty are of particular interest because of the widespread belief that the "Diehards" favored repudiation of the treaty and a resumption of the military reconquest of Ireland.

In regard to the House of Lords, the Marquess of Salisbury subsequently elaborated his position in a debate in that Chamber. He said that not infrequently the House of Lords had been a truer exponent of public opinion and more representative of the Nation than the lower House. In an emergency, he declared, there was no deliberative body in the world which showed to greater advantage than the House of Lords with its knowledge, restraint, judgment, freedom from unnecessary verbiage and its own occasional high eloquence. The House had acquired its high character because of the hereditary determination of its membership which meant that members were concerned with duty rather than whether they would be re-elected. Therefore, he insisted, the hereditary nature of the House must in a large measure be maintained.

## FUSION PROPOSED TO BEAT GEN. SMUTS IN NEXT ELECTION

LONDON, Aug. 22.—South African Nationalist leaders at a mass meeting in Johannesburg on Sunday, advocated working to bring about an understanding between the Labor and Nationalist parties in an effort to defeat Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Premier, at the next general election, says a Reuters dispatch today from Cape Town.

Tielman Roos, leader of the movement, outlining the plan of campaign, was quoted as saying: "In towns we shall, generally speaking, support Labor candidates, while in country constituencies Labor will support the Nationalists. Unless we betray each other, we shall succeed in ousting the South African party from power. Boers and European workers must co-operate; that is the only chance for South Africa."

KING ENTERTAINS AMERICANS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 22.—King Boris, who is sojourning in his seashore palace, recently received the crew of an American torpedo boat destroyer on duty in the Black Sea. The King greeted the Americans at his palace, and later visited the warship.



Pickwick Went Here Once, Dickens Very Often

## The Famous "Pickwick" Inn, Leather Bottle, to Be Sold

London, July 25

Special Correspondence

THERE is a "certain liveliness" in the Dickens market at the present time. The house where Dickens spent part of his boyhood has been turned into a children's library; the house where he spent the first part of his married life is to become a museum. Now comes the news that the famous Leather Bottle at Cobham is to be sold.

The Leather Bottle, lying in a charming village in one of the loveliest parts of Kent, has this distinction, that, while Mr. Pickwick went there once, Dickens went there very often. He was familiar with the village when he was a boy at Chatham; he renewed his acquaintance while he was spending his honeymoon at Chalk, hard by; he took Macleise and Forster there for two or three days on their way back from Rochester; he slept at the "Leather Bottle" occasionally; and when he was living at Gad's Hill he would often wander across to the scenes of his youth. "Round Cobham," says Forster, "skirting the park and village and passing the 'Leather Bottle,' famous in the pages of 'Pickwick,' was a favorite walk with Dickens."

The village today is pretty much as Dickens knew it; the Leather Bottle is more Dickensian than when Mr. Pickwick went there in search of Mr. Tracy Tupman, who had retired from the world after his disappointment

ment at the hands of Miss Rachel Wardle.

Pickwick, Winkle and Snodgrass found Tupman at Cobham, seated in a long, low-roofed room, furnished with a large number of high-backed, leather-cushioned chairs, of fantastic shapes, and embellished with a great variety of old portraits and roughly colored antique prints. Mr. Pickwick took him over to the neighboring churchyard (the church, by the way, contains one of the finest collections of monumental brasses in the country), and talked him into reason.

The original sign now hangs inside the Leather Bottle, and its place over the door is taken by a picture of Mr. Pickwick addressing the club. The old-fashioned shutters, the red-tiled roof, and the small windows are there. So too is the low-roofed room, with its high-backed, leather-cushioned chairs, where Tracy Tupman was discovered. The antique prints and portraits have been supplemented by a vast collection of Dickens portraits, scenes from the novels, and other relics associated with the great novelist, until the place has become a veritable museum. Here summer by summer come thousands of visitors to whom Mr. Pickwick is as real as Dickens himself. There can be only one future for the Leather Bottle; it must be knocked down to a purchaser who will be as sympathetic as the present owner has been during the last 35 years he has held it.

## "Woman's Exhibition" in London Proves to Be Mere Trade Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28.—A "Woman's Exhibition," promoted by a popular London newspaper, has just closed its doors at Olympia. A woman's exhibition—according to the angle of vision. Is it a herald of the new era? Or a sinister sign of the times? It is a portent—capital "P."

Exhibitions and picture galleries are things some of us steer clear of. We are ready to be taxed for them. But let others visit them. A sense of duty, however, drove me to this woman's exhibition. I am writing a book—in the best Stoddard manner—on "The Rising Tide of Woman." It is to waken the male world of Rip Van Winkles to the engulfment which threatens them. Therefore it seemed an astute move to visit an exhibition "designed to bring into focus the extraordinarily varied activities of the modern woman as home maker, worker and citizen"—and see in perspective the full extent of the danger.

A Disturbing Cover

The exhibition was reassuring. True, the catalogue had a disturbing cover. It represented a slim young woman in a blue tunic with white collar, red waistcoat and white skirt, holding the world aloft on slender short-sleeved arms. Attractive no doubt! But challenging—very! It was full of that independent nerve which characterizes so many modern young women. It seemed to indicate that the exhibition was indeed a sort of woman's stock-taking of her achievements and potentialities preliminary to another dash on men's preserves.

However, it was nothing of the sort. Despite the clever poster and despite one or two sections which would disturb the most cowboys Van Winkle, the exhibition was nothing but a market place of heterogeneous stalls united by the single thread of high prices. It was supposed to show the "diversity of interests that appeal to the new order of women with her greater breadth of vision." One wonders what this referred to.

A Novel Trouser Press

I was most intrigued by a bedroom chair, the back of which could be used as a trouser press. The new order of women with her greater breadth of

vision, apparently insists that if her husband will throw his trousers over the chair he shall press them at the same time. This contraption only costs 50s, and it is a big thing to be able to get a tidy husband for 50s. But surely the new woman with her broad vision has more important things to think about. There were stalls for furniture, pottery, rugs, mats, wall papers, toilet specialties, gas cookers, keyers, pianos and pianolas, vacuum sweepers, and so forth and so on.

But even the narrow vision of the old-time woman took in these things. I referred again to my catalogue. "Dress, for instance, still exerts its age-long spell, but with a difference. The woman of the new era looks on the swiftly changing fashions with new eyes." This sounded thrilling. "Behind the passing whims and fancies of a fashion season she sees the wheels of industry revolving, and the steady flow of output from looms kept busy by fashion's demands."

Swiftly Changing Fashions

I don't believe it. The woman of the new era looks on the swiftly changing fashions to see if prices are coming down and if last season's things will do. The swiftly changing fashions interest her only as much as they have ever done. The new woman, therefore, was not to be found on the stands of "fashion and fabrics" any more than in the stand where was sold a messy but fascinating substance for doing everything from caulking seams on boat decks to repairing leaky boots.

The Girl Guides had a stand. There was none for the Boy Scouts. But that did not make at a "woman's" exhibition. There was the pageant, "One Thousand Years of Dress," which may have had more of the idea of the exhibition in it. Was it meant as a warning to women that—like men—they must really begin to evolve something in the way of dress that will be simple, useful, ugly, and without frills—metaphorically as well as literally. And there was the "Women's Academy of Fine Art." This was really impressive. True, to vary what the rustic said of Shakespeare, these women thought of things that would never have occurred to me.

Women Artists' Work

There were pictures that might make the new woman wonder if her vision was really widening, pictures of flawless technique, marvelous color,

ingenious and original to a degree but with something grotesque in the thought behind them. But in general as a collection of women artists' work, it showed that here was a realm where women were already marching shoulder to shoulder with men. Odd that this was a side show of the exhibition! The side show was all the show there was. This was the woman's exhibition. The fall was certainly wagging the dog.

In short the exhibition—in respect of nine-tenths of it—might have been called a British trade exhibition, an advertising exhibition, a bazaar or a jumble stall—anything but a woman's exhibition. There is an innings for men yet. But that Women's Academy of Fine Arts—even though grasping at a straw, one notes that of the three organizers two were men—is a sign of the times. The very idea of the exhibition—bad though the execution may have been—is a sign of the times. It is a warning! Let men look to it!

## COST RESTRICTING AIRCRAFT STUDY

Experts in England Regret the  
Tendency to Look for Profits  
Above Other Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A few weeks ago mention was made of full-size aeroplane wing experiments, to be conducted at St. Cyr for a British inventor, Alexander Holle, who nearly three years ago brought out the Alula commercial wing, the result of many years' work. It is now possible to report a small amount of progress, and it is important to refer to the matter because it illustrates the very great need for research—more necessary to every branch of aeronautics today than anything else that can be done in the cause of aerial progress.

Efforts to make air lines pay on present lines are almost certainly doomed to failure; certainly they can never be completely successful. Yet it is considered more important that they should be bolstered up artificially than that the little money that is available should be spent on research. It is highly probable that the small outlay on research that had often been recommended would have averted the disaster to the R-35, and would have brought to Great Britain a payment of £600,000 from the United States for that airship. Such a sum spent on aeroplane research would have far-reaching beneficial results. Bolstering up the air lines, as now run, merely perpetuates wrong methods. A first essential is to make air lines safe, and then to make them pay.

The experiments at St. Cyr relate to a new wing form that in its numerous applications will greatly increase the load that can be carried for a given power. The tests have had to be interrupted for urgent French Government work on a giant Bréguet aeroplane, but will soon be resumed. So far, they show that contrary to experience of the past with wings of conventional shape, there is a marked disagreement between model and full-scale. And Professor Toussaint has independently testified in his preliminary report that in his opinion "high-lift flows are possible, and should be the object of research by all aerodynamical laboratories."

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## GENERAL BURGUETE ASSUMES COMMAND

Replaces General Berenguer as  
Head of Spanish Military  
Forces in Morocco

TETUAN, Morocco, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence).—A change of high officials has at last been made—General Berenguer, who has, with great effort and enthusiasm, served in Spanish Morocco as High Commissioner and in other posts, and who, knowing his job, has seen his country pass through a great period of trial in these African regions and, despite the Melilla tragedy of a year ago, has assisted in a great development, has resigned, and General Burguete acts in his stead.

General Berenguer maintained that even the Government was not unconvinced by a conspiracy that was going on against him and the extent of which he had no knowledge until his sudden return to Madrid; but the Government insisted that he exaggerated in this matter. He certainly, despite rumors, had thought of returning to Morocco, for he left all his papers, documents and personal belongings at the residence, in the condition of the belongings of a man, going away only for a short period.

General Berenguer said his good-bys to the officers and troops of the army in Africa by telegram from Madrid. His relations with them had been intimate, and he had been as popular as a general could be in such trying circumstances.

So passes from the active field, for the time being at any rate, the distinguished general, who has been so much identified with the Spanish effort in North Africa in recent years. He will stay for a while in Madrid. When he came back to Madrid to consult the Government a few weeks ago for the first time for a year, some complained that he was given a reception that Alexander or Julius Caesar in their day might have envied. General Berenguer, with the words of explanation and a little mild reproach out of his lips, could now watch the Spanish people, almost the highest among them, the members of the Government, the nobility, the great officers of state, assembled at the Atocha station giving every manifestation of enthusiasm and affection to his immediately appointed successor, General Burguete, who has yet to win laurels in Africa. It was one more bewildering view of the emotional excesses and peculiarities of the Spaniards.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CHAMPIONS IN WINNING FORM

Only One Upset in Opening Day's Play of United States Tennis Doubles

Judging from the form shown by some of the favorite teams in the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament on the opening day at the Longwood Cricket Club courts, Chestnut Hill, yesterday, the battle for the title now held by W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., promises to be all that was expected when the draw was first announced.

Tilden and Richards were called upon to meet Zeno Shimizu, Japan, and F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, the national indoor champion, in their first match and the decisive manner in which they won, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, shows that the champions are already in top form and remain prime favorites to win the title for the third time.

One upset occurred on the first day of play when P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies of Leland Stanford Junior University, the national intercollegiate doubles champions, were eliminated in the second round by John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6. Hennessey and Westbrook are both good players, the latter being an intercollegiate conference champion in 1919 and 1920, and with N. B. Bartz Jr., doubles champion in 1919. Davies and Neer did not play up to their best form, while the winning pair not only showed good teamwork, but also stroked well.

An interesting doubles pair which, if it continues together, is bound to be heard from before long is the team of W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones. Both these players are rated highly among the younger players. Ingraham was a freshman at Harvard the past year, while Jones was a freshman at Yale. They both made the trip to England as members of the combined Harvard-Yale tennis team and now they are playing doubles together. Yesterday they defeated A. Marion and L. de Turenne, the Pacific coast northwest champions, in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, the Pacific coast doubles champions who recently sprang a surprise by defeating R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn in the Newport Casino finals, had an 18-12, and also held the doubles title with S. Strelwagen in 1912. In 1913, as a student at Harvard, he won the national collegiate doubles paired with W. M. Washburn. Williams and Washburn came through the second round easily by defeating C. Lockhorn and Willard Crocker in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

The Spanish Davis Cup doubles team of Manuel Alonso and Count de Gomar were not forced to play their first-round match, as F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, failed to put in an appearance. Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team and N. W. Niles of Boston won their second-round match; while the Wertheim-Australia team of R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and J. M. Alonso, Spain, was eliminated by the veteran team of S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, in a hard five-set match, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-1. The summary:

**NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round**

H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated H. V. Greenough and G. T. Putnam, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated W. Newell and P. Bagby (Missouri Valley champions), 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. J. Armstrong and J. McGee (northwestern champions), 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated C. Lockhorn and Willard Crocker, Montreal, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

Manuel Alonso and Count de Gomar, Spain, defeated F. E. Bastian and R. H. Burdick (western champions), by default.

**Second Round**

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Zeno Shimizu, Japan, and F. T. Hunter, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

D. F. Davis, St. Louis, and Holcombe Ward, Washington, defeated H. R. Guild and E. B. Benedict, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones (national junior champions), defeated A. Marion and L. de Turenne (Pacific coast northwest champions), 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

H. Prescott and A. N. Reggio, Longwood, defeated T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6-3, 6-3, 2-6, 12-10, 6-4.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and J. M. Alonso, Spain, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-1.

I. N. White and L. Thalhimer (southeast champions), defeated F. J. Sulloway and Joseph Wheelwright, Boston, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

R. B. Bidwell and E. W. Porter, Boston, defeated F. H. Godfrey and S. Seabury, by default.

Jean Borotra, France, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated H. Hoover and H. Cordes, Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

I. R. Kent and C. Collette, Boston, defeated G. Gow and Patterson, by default.

H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, defeated A. C. Butler and W. H. Abbott, Boston, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

John Hennessey, Indianapolis, and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies of Leland Stanford Junior University (intercollegiate champions), 6-3, 6-3, 8-6.

Good progress is being made in the boys' and junior tournaments which are being played on the town courts of the club. A. W. Jones, the Yale freshman, looms up prominently in the junior singles, with W. W. Ingraham, the Harvard freshman and A. L.

## Winer of Philadelphia, his most serious rivals. The summaries.

## JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. B. Evans defeated C. M. Wood Jr., Columbia, 5-7, 8-7, 8-6.

Julius Sagnolsky, Indianapolis, defeated G. Heber, Baltimore, by default.

L. A. Steele, Rochester, defeated Chester Moore, Wilmington, by default.

John Farquhar, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Armand Marion, Seattle, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

L. N. White, Texas, defeated Thomas Egman, St. Louis, by default.

C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, defeated L. W. Reed, Pittsburgh, 6-8, 7-5, 6-4.

A. C. Ingraham, Providence, defeated T. McMillan, University of Pennsylvania, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Guy Dixon, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0.

E. H. Kuhn, West Side, defeated Hanson Hodge, Philadelphia, 6-2, 8-6.

M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated William Kraft, Bridgeport, 6-0, 6-2.

John van Ryn, Montclair, defeated Earl Bartlett, Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

J. F. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated W. J. Lamerdin, Norfolk, Va., 6-1, 6-1.

P. Donovan defeated Sam Ewing, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Clyde Rosenberger, Chicago, defeated H. B. Appel, 6-2, 6-3.

**Second Round**

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated W. B. Evans, 6-1, 6-0.

Julius Sagnolsky, Indianapolis, defeated L. A. Steele, Rochester, 6-3, 6-6.

L. N. White, Texas, defeated John Farquhar, Spring Lake, 6-4, 6-2.

A. C. Ingraham, Providence, defeated C. B. Marsh, Buffalo, 6-2, 3-6, 9-7.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated E. H. Kuhn, New York, 6-0, 8-1.

G. M. Lott Jr. defeated J. Van Ryn, Bridgeport, 6-3, 7-5.

J. T. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated F. Donovan, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated Harris Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6-4, 7-5.

**Third Round**

J. T. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated Bryan Donaldson, Detroit, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

A. L. Weiner, Philadelphia, defeated O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 10-8, 6-3.

**JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round**

W. W. Ingraham and A. W. Jones defeated Hanson Hodge and S. Ewing, 6-1, 6-2.

W. B. Evans and H. B. Appel defeated G. M. Lott Jr. and Clyde Rosenberger, 6-4, 6-3.

## BOYS' NATIONAL SINGLES

**First Round**

Milford Myer, Philadelphia, defeated R. B. Elliot, Montclair, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

J. S. Millen, New York, defeated Thomas Dixon, Philadelphia, by default.

St. Hill, Longwood, defeated Alfonso Smith, Baltimore, 10-8.

Stuart Gayness, Berkeley, Cal., defeated W. H. Sears, Springfield, 6-2, 6-2.

R. Robertson, Asheville, defeated J. D. Davidson, University of Pennsylvania, by default.

**Second Round**

H. H. Whitbeck, Hartford, defeated M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3.

Bryan Donaldson, Detroit, defeated A. C. Ingraham, Providence, 7-5, 6-3.

G. Shumaker, Indianapolis, defeated Donald Strachan, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

H. Robertson, Asheville, defeated Harris Coggeshall, Des Moines, 6-4, 7-5.

D. O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, defeated Kresley Brannan, Rumson, by default.

Robert Meyer, Philadelphia, defeated O'Crutt, 6-1, 6-0.

M. T. Hill, Longwood, defeated J. S. Miller, New York, 6-4, 6-3.

Stuart Gayness, Berkeley, defeated R. Robertson, Asheville, 6-2, 6-3.

**BOYS' DOUBLES—First Round**

R. B. Elliot and Alfonso Smith defeated Maguire and McGinn, by default.

**JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round**

G. M. Lott Jr. and Clyde Rosenberger defeated W. B. Evans and H. B. Appel, 6-4, 6-4.

## Speed Boat Race to Be Deep Sea Test

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 22—Among the conditions it is proposed to impose on entries in the international motorboat races next February between Miami, Fla., and Havana is that the owners of the craft must be aboard during the contests. Another is that the contestants engage in a 20 or 25 mile race off Havana so that the people of Cuba may have an opportunity to view the entry of the Havana Yacht Club, Miss Havana, in action.

According to Rafael Posso, the Havana yachtman who is representing Cuba in the negotiations for the race, prizes amounting to \$10,000 have been assured through the support given the event by the National Commission on Encouraging Tourist Travel. This sum is to be divided in three prizes of \$5000, \$3000 and \$2000, while the winner of the race will receive a \$500 trophy, with \$300 and \$200 cups to those taking second and third place.

The Miami-Havana race will occupy a unique place in speed boating, according to Posso, who points out that while the boats will race in sheltered waters from Miami to the southernmost tip of Florida, in crossing the channel they must be prepared to meet open sea conditions which will test the metal of the craft to the utmost.

## POLO FINAL GOES TO MYOPIA SEA GULLS

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21—The Myopia Sea Gulls today defeated the Buffalo Country Club four, 8 to 5, in the final match of the Thousand Island polo tournament for the Lucy Hill trophy. Three of Buffalo's goals were conceded in handicap.

In another game the Thousand Island defeated the Montreal first four, 7 to 6. Thousand Island benefited by a one-goal handicap. The summary of the Myopia-Buffalo match:

**MYOPIA SEA GULLS—BUFFALO C. C.**

No. 1—T. P. Mandell J. Casa Egua.  
No. 2—G. A. Shaw 2d S. H. Knox  
No. 3—J. H. Whitney H. C. Blackford  
Back—P. Rogers  
Score—Myopia Sea Gulls 8, Buffalo Country Club 5. Goals—Shaw 4, Mandell 2, Whitney, Rogers, for Myopia. Knox, Casa Egua, by handicap, 3. Total—6 for Buffalo.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	30	37	.709
St. Louis	31	37	.712
Buffalo	25	57	.682
Jersey City	29	60	.653
Toronto	24	68	.492
Reading	24	74	.474
Syracuse	28	81	.372
Newark	29	90	.322

**RESULTS MONDAY**

Jersey City 10, Buffalo 3.  
Rochester 6, Reading 1.

## Candidate for the International Yacht Races



Six-Meter Yacht Montauk, Owned by W. A. W. Stewart

## Big Pony Polo Contests Draw Strong Entry List

First Herbert Memorial Cup Competition to Start at Rumson, N. J., on Saturday

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 21 (Special)—The greatest polo tournament that has ever taken place will begin next Saturday at the Rumson Country Club. After two weeks' play the four American and three foreign teams will go to the Philadelphia Country Club for the same period and finish up another fortnight's play at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, Long Island, on Oct. 7.

With seven of the finest polo aggregations contesting for six weeks on the oldest and best of American polo fields for old and new trophies, enthusiasts will indeed be given a feast of this great galloping game. The credit for making these series of tournaments possible goes to L. E. Stoddard, the chairman, and other members of the American polo association. While some of these games will be international they, however, will have nothing to do with the old America International Cup first competed for in 1886 and won last year by Devereux Milburn's team at the Hurlingham Club, London.

The open championship for a trophy given by J. B. Thomas and the H. L. Herbert Memorial Cup given by the Rumson Country Club will be contested for by all teams at Rumson. The personnel of the teams showing the positions they will play and their individual ratings is as follows:

**MEADOWBROOK**

Position and player	Handicap
1—F. S. Von Stade	6
2—E. C. Bacon	5
3—T. H. Hitchcock Jr.	10
Back—Devereux Milburn	10

Total goals ..... 31

It will be seen that there are two of last year's international players in this line-up, namely, Milburn and Hitchcock.

**SHELBURNE**

Position and player	Handicap
1—L. E. Stoddard	10
2—Harry East	7
3—J. W. Webb	10
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	6

Total goals ..... 33

This also includes two old antagonists of the English representatives in Stoddard and Webb.

**ORANGE COUNTY**

Position and player	Handicap
1—W. A. Harriman	3
2—C. C. Rumsey	8
3—Malcolm Stevenson	9
Back—Morgan Belmont	5

Total goals ..... 25

**THE FLAMINGOES**

Position and player	Handicap
1—Raymond Belmont	5
2—J. C. Cooley	6
3—Fred Row	6
Back—B. K. Gattins	6

Total goals ..... 22

**THE ARGENTINE POLO FEDERATION**

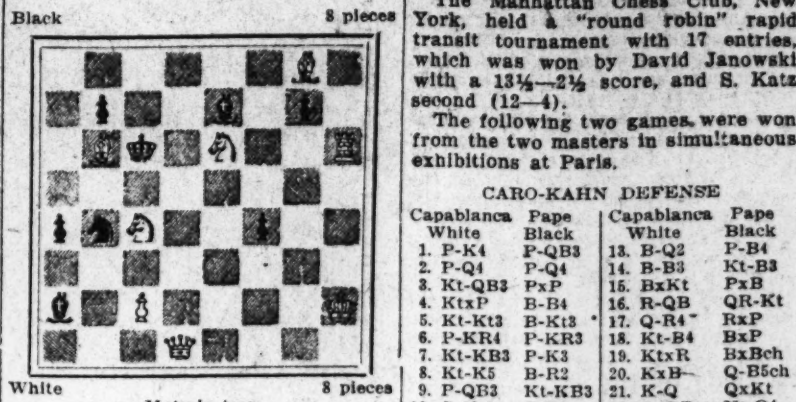
Position and player	Handicap
1—John Miles	6
2—D. M. Miles	8
3—D. M. Miles	8
Back—L. L. Lacey	10

Total goals ..... 30

This team arrived in England previous to the commencement of the polo season. As much to their own surprise as anyone else's they proved to be invincible, winning all the important events they entered for. They are acknowledged to be the best team in England this season and the owners of a wonderful stable of ponies all bred in the Argentine. While the members of the team are of English extraction and almost entirely use that language, they, for the pur-

## CHESS by George H. Dabbell

**PROBLEM NO. 393**  
By H. W. Barry



**PROBLEM NO. 394**  
By Lennox F. Beach  
Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**

No. 291. B-K12  
No. 292. 1. K1-R6 BxPDb-ch  
2. KxB B-R4Db-ch  
3. KxB PxBPDb-ch  
4. KxP PxRPDb-ch  
5. KxP R-Q6

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**  
An example showing three unpins by the Black King.



**NOTES**

Four other results of the London congress have resulted as follows:

Seventh: J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, 1/2; E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia, 0; S. Tartakover, Russia, 1; D. Marotti, Italy, 0; H. E. Atkins, England, 1; A. Rubenstein, Poland, 0; M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, 1/2; P. D. Yates, England, 0; G. Maroczy, Hungary, 1/2; E. S. Borowsky, Russia, 1/2; E. G. Watson, Australia, 1; J. M. Morrison, Canada, 0; V. L. Waltuch, England, 1/2; A. Aljechin, Russia, 1/2; M. Euwe, Holland, 1/2; A. Reti, Czechoslovakia, 1/2.

Eighth: F. D. Yates, England, 1; H. E. Atkins, England, 0; S. Tartakover, Russia, 1; E. G. Watson, Australia, 1; E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia, 1; V. L. Waltuch, England, 0; A. Reti, Czechoslovakia, 1; J. M. Morrison, Canada, 0; A. Rubenstein, Poland, 1; D. Marotti, Italy, 0; E. S. Borowsky, Russia, 1; M. Euwe, Holland, 0; A. Aljechin, Russia, 1/2; M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, 1/2; J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, 1/2; G. Maroczy, Hungary, 1/2.

Ninth: J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, 1/2; S. Tartakover, Russia, 1/2; M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia, 1/2; A. Reti, Czechoslovakia, 1/2; E. G. Watson, Australia, 1; H. E. Atkins, England, 0; M. Euwe, Holland, 1; D. Marotti, Italy, 0. The other games were not finished.

Tenth: J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, 1/2; A. Aljechin, Russia, 1/2; G. Maroczy, Hungary, 1/2; M. Euwe, Holland, 1/2; F. D. Yates, England, 1; H. E. Atkins, England, 0; S. Tartakover, Russia, 0; E. S. Borowsky, Russia, 1; E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia, 0; J. S. Morrison, Canada, 1; D. Marotti, Italy, 0.

The Capablanca-Tartakover game was a brilliant one. The Cuban finally proposed calling it a draw. In the Capablanca-Aljechin contest, the first 10 moves were made in five minutes and, after making a total of 15 moves in 24 minutes, they agreed to draw. The chess world, expecting so much of this particular game, has apparently (for some at present unknown reason) obtained so little. As a parallel to the present London congress one has to go back to the 1899 congress, held in London, when Lasker carried off first prize with Janowski, Maroczy and Pillsbury tied for second place. Sixteen are entered this year and the 1899 one contained 15 who played a double round as against a single one played this time. Geza Maroczy of Hungary is the only player contesting 23 years ago who is entered this year.

While two Americans were invited to participate this year, none are entered, as Edward Lasker of Chicago was forced to decline for business reasons, and the American champion, Frank J. Marshall, failed to receive his expense guarantee in time to make his arrangements.

South Africa reports the championship of the Union Club of Johannesburg as won by H. Smith with one-half point over F. Harrison.

## FIVE YACHTS ARE PUT UNDER REPAIR

They Will Be Ready for Trials Off Oyster Bay Today

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Repairs are being rushed today on five of the six-meter yachts which took part in the elimination trials yesterday on the Sound, off Oyster Bay, in order to fit them to compete this afternoon. Today's races will be over a triangular course, two miles to each leg. The trials, which will be held all week, are for the purpose of selecting the best four boats to pit against the British quartet here in the international races next month.

The weather yesterday was strong enough to test the 14 yachts thoroughly. The wind, from north, blew between 35 and 40 miles an hour in the morning and it kicked up a big sea.

The fleet was divided into two divisions and the first was sent away over a course three miles to windward and return at 10:40 o'clock. At the start Grebe forced Priscilla into the committee boat, breaking a frame on Priscilla and starting a plank. This may have been through a fault in the wind. Soon after the start the trouble began. Undertaker's mast was first to go. A little later Viva lost her. Then L'Esprit lost her mast and Lea's mast opened up.

On the run home Sakie, when only three-fourths miles from the finish, lost her mast. She was then well up with the leaders. Minor mishaps happened on other yachts but all will be repaired in time to start in today's trials.

In the first division Grebe won. She has always shown at her best in moderate to strong winds and rough seas and she did well. Clytie finished second, beaten 10 m. 88. In the second division Montauk was the winner and she beat Cygnus by one second. As so many had been disabled the judges ordered all to start in one division in the afternoon. There were nine in the race and they made one of the best starts witnessed, considering the conditions. All were practically in a line. Grebe gradually worked into the lead and had the advantage at the weather mark. Clytie second and Ace third. Coming home Cygnus passed Ace. Clytie finished second to Grebe by about the same margin as separated the two in the morning race. Cygnus was third and Ace fourth. The summaries:

**MORNING RACE**  
Sloops, Six-Meter Class—First Division

Yacht and owner	Time
Grebe, R. DeB. Boardman	11:46.2
Clytie, H. B. Plant	11:46.3
Priscilla, Johnston De Forest	11:50.7
Bailly Hoo, A. G. Haman	11:51.25
*Sakie, F. C. Paine	11:51.25
*Viva, Larchmont Y. C.	11:51.25

**Second Division**  
Start 10:50. Course, Six Miles.

Yacht and owner	Time
Montauk, W. A. W. Stewart	12:01.25
Cygnus, P. L. Hammond	12:01.35
Ace, Iselin and Langley	12:15.15
Sycee, Stamford Y. C.	12:02.43
Undertaker, C. A. Welch	12:15.15
*Lea, J. F. Ferguson	12:15.15
*L'Esprit, W. R. Childs	12:15.15

**AFTERNOON RACE**  
One Class. Course, Six Miles.

Yacht and owner	Time
Grebe, R. DeB. Boardman	12:49.40
Clytie, H. B. Plant	12:49.40
Cygnus, P. L. Hammond	12:49.40
Ace, Iselin and Langley	12:49.40
Priscilla, Johnston De Forest	12:49.40
Montauk, W. A. W. Stewart	12:49.40
Peggy, Cranston and Chubb	12:49.40
Bailly Hoo, A. G. Haman	12:49.40
Sycee, Stamford Y. C.	12:49.40

\*Disabled

## Visiting Crews to Use Home-Club Boats

Series of Novel Yacht Races Start Today in Lake Ontario

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 22—C. F. Adams, who sailed the Resolute when she won the America Cup two years ago, today over the Royal Canadian Yacht Club course on Lake Ontario, will sail the Patricia in the first of the sporting series of six races between the crews picked from the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

The races are the outcome of an idea of Commodore G. H. Gooderham of the R. C. Y. C. late last summer that the respective clubs hold a series of races, the visiting crews to use the boats of the home club, and that during the schedule of six races the crews alternate in handling the different yachts.

The yachts selected for the races are Patricia and Cara Mia, two 30-foot Class P boats, the style that is familiar to both crews. Adams, one of the best known skippers on the American Continent, brought along as his crew Arthur Adams, C. E. Cotling, R. C. Foster, Caleb Loring and J. H. Perkins, a highly-seasoned group of yacht men, who have been racing together all summer, and have another big race appointment for Saturday in Boston.

Norman Gooderham, a much younger skipper than Adams, is the man selected by the R. C. Y. C. to race against the visitors. Gooderham's crew will be Arnold Massey, Hunter Patterson, Walter Windever, Jr., Jack Bartlett and Gordon Cassella.

**AMERICAN WOMEN SAIL**  
PARIS, Aug. 21 (By The Associated Press)—The American women's athletic team, which competed in the international women's field meet yesterday, left Paris this morning and sailed from Cherbourg for New York on the steamer Saxonia this afternoon. Dr. H. B. Stewart, a team's coach, before leaving, filed a formal protest on the 440-yard relay, in which the American team was declared distanced by the British team. It was claimed that the American runners were benefited by the interference of the Czechoslovak team with the French.

**FENWAY PARK**  
Today at 3:15  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1600

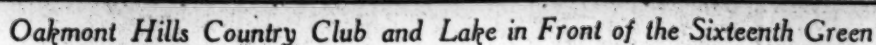


*Special from Monitor Bureau*

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 22—W. C. Hagen, American homebred, and Abe Mitchell, one of England's leading professionals, meet today in a 36-hole golf match over the west course at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club.

Mitchell has not been defeated at the great Rye Links in 10 years of competition in play for British honors. He is considered one of the greatest match play golfers in America. He won the professional match play championship of the United States last year, but did not defend this season.

The Westchester-Biltmore course is 6,500 yards in length and the par is 36, providing a test of long and accurate hitting.



**"BIG TEN" OFFICES IN CHICAGO**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of the Intercollegiate conference, is to open offices for his administration in "Big Ten" athletics in this city by Sept. 10, it is announced. Commissioner Griffith has rented quarters in the Lakeview Building, 116 South Michigan Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA	
1—J. W. Converse.....	3
2—Gen. H. K. Bethel.....	4
3—F. Roe.....	6
4—Albert Smith.....	2
Total.....	15
Score—Goals earned 4, by handicap 5, at 9, for Myopia; goals earned 5, Philadelphia. Referee—Capt. H. H. James. Timer—H. R. Kane.	

**LAKE SHORE CADDIES LEAD**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Scores averaged 65 for 36 holes of golf in the first day of the tournament for the caddy championship of the Chicago District Golf Association at the LaGrange Country Club course. Lake Shore Country Club caddies led with a team score of 621, while the Bob O'Link Golf Club team was second with 623. Howard Davis, Ridgemoor Country Club, won the individual title.

## Special from Monitor Bureau

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Attack on the Esch-Cummins law,  
the ship subsidy bill, the Fordney-  
McCumber tariff bill and on the fed-

Special from Monitor Bureau

attitude came, with a statement re-  
affirming allegiance to the United







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FORD EXAMINING  
IRON-COAL AREA  
IN TENNESSEE

Region on Eve of Big Developments—Great Southern Steel Plans

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22 (Special)—This region is on the eve of tremendous developments in the iron and steel industries.

Henry Ford is in negotiations looking for the purchase of extensive iron ore beds 25 miles south of Chattanooga, and large coal areas to the north. He has been offered land containing 100,000 tons of good brown iron ore, at a price of one cent a ton, in the ground.

He is known to have shown interest in the tracts, in view of his probable need of his Muscle Shoals offer is accepted, for coal and iron supplies close at hand.

Chattanooga, half-way between coal to the north and iron ore to the south, is looked upon as a logical site for blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel plants.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is also negotiating for large coal and iron areas in the Chattanooga region.

The recent amalgamation of several independent in the North American Company, and decision to produce on a large scale at Birmingham, seems to have opened the eyes of other independent to the available iron and coal deposits of the north Alabama-north Georgia-east Tennessee region. Their investigations of this section seems certain to bring many new mills and plants this way.

Four Syndicates the Buyers

Additional details regarding the ore land purchases of the Great Southern Steel corporation have come to light. Dr. D. L. Mitchell, formerly president of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., but for years a geologist and mining expert, made the sales. He has been collecting options for some time.

Four syndicates of central and western capitalists were the purchasers; one of these was a syndicate of Polish Americans of the Pittsburgh region, under the name of the Melersky syndicate; there are two others of Chicago and Pittsburgh men; the largest of the four, however, was the Great Southern Steel Corporation, which is said on good authority to be controlled by Chicago electric-steel interests. This company is incorporated in Delaware at \$100,000,000, and as Delaware laws require a deposit with the state as incorporation fee of a tenth of one per cent of authorized capital, local bankers believe Great Southern is strongly financed.

The land was purchased at an average price of \$10 to \$15 an acre. The Melersky syndicate has 30,000 acres on the banks of the Little River, which runs from the lower end of Lookout Mountain to Gadsden, Ala. The Great Southern owns in fee simple more than 100,000 acres of ore land. The two other syndicates between them bring the total of recent transactions to over 100,000 acres, the purchase of which meant the turnover of more than \$5,000,000.

Great Southern Expansion

The likelihood is that these minor syndicates will combine with the Great Southern, and allow that company to operate and exploit the properties. The Great Southern has already determined upon units at Guntersville, Ala., according to well informed engineers, and plans to erect blast furnaces and mills there. Other units to be established later will be at Gadsden, Ala., and Chattanooga. Guntersville plants, being on the Tennessee River, will enjoy cheap transport possibilities.

Other interests, operating from Cleveland, O., have been planning a rolling mill at Chattanooga, and are now said to have the financing about completed. This is to be a \$1,000,000 project.

The Casey-Hedges Company, boiler-makers, and plumbing supply founders, are said to be contemplating a large addition to care for expansion of the plumbing supply part of their business, which has been quite successful recently.

One new project which has been brought to fruition is a coal mine on Signal Mountain, within ten miles of Chattanooga. This mine will be on an extension of Signal Mountain electric car line, which will bring its coal product into the edge of Chattanooga. C. E. Buck and E. M. Jones are prime movers in this project. Mr. Jones, a mining engineer, declared that he could sell coal at the mine mouth at \$1.75 a ton, with a 70-cent rate to the city, thus delivering it in cars at \$2.45. The mining is to be by drift, rather than shaft.

Electric Line Extension

James' eventual plans are to extend the electric line down the backbone of Signal Mountain to Crossville, where it will tap the Tennessee Central. On its route it will open up many thousands of acres of coal which can be recovered by surface mining. This coal is of the superior Monticello seam. Final application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to extend the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia from Gadsden to Oden, Ala., where it would join with the Seaboard Air Line. Application is also pending for the issuance of \$2,500,000 bonds to finance this work. It is learned on good authority that Mr. James, who owns the Tennessee, Alabama & Georgia, will have no difficulty floating the bonds.

This new line will open up even more extensive iron ore and coal properties, near Pigeon Mountain and Margaret, Ala. In addition to this, it will enable both Seaboard and Frisco to get into Chattanooga from Birmingham, establish a new seacoast connection from this city, and fatten the Seaboard, at present a rather lean line.

Land values in the Gadsden-Guntersville region have not soared to anything the extent of those of Florence, and all about Muscle Shoals,

but nevertheless have exhibited a healthy increase. The people of the region are confident that a rival to Bessemer will be the outcome of recent exploitations.

TIMKEN ROLLER  
BEARING STOCK  
BEING OFFERED

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A syndicate of bankers composed of Hornblower & Weeks, Dominick & Dominick, Charles D. Barney Co., and others, is offering at \$30 a share 400,000 shares of no-par value stock of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. This offering of stock is the first public participation in the company's business and the result of a sale of one-third of the holdings of H. H. Timken, president of the company and his family. The company, according to President Timken, has ample working capital and the proceeds from this sale do not go to the company. The Timken family retains a two-thirds interest in the organization.

In connection with the offering President Timken has issued a statement relative to the affairs of the corporation in which he states that net profits of the company for the first six months of 1922 after taxes were \$4,056,630. Mr. Timken estimates net profits after taxes and depreciation available for dividends for 1922 at over \$6,000,000, or equivalent to more than \$5 a share.

It is the plan of the company to start dividends on the new stock on the basis of \$3 a share per annum. The policy in the past has been to disburse liberal dividends. The balance sheet as of June 30 last shows total current assets of \$10,308,494 and current liabilities of \$1,291,268 leaving a net working balance on that date of more than \$9,000,000; cash on hand totaled \$2,106,345.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—		
Renewal rate—	4 1/4%	3 1/4%
Outside bank paper—	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Year money—	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Customers' com'l ins.—	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Indiv. cos. lns.—	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
Bar silver in New York—	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in London—	34 1/2	35 1/2
Mexican dollars—	52 1/2	53 1/2
Bar gold in London—	92 1/2	92 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)—	3-3 1/2	3-3 1/2
Domestic bar silver—	99 1/2	99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 13 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	B.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4	4
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kansas City	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Antonio	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4	4

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges—	\$4,400,000	\$995,800,000
Year ago today—	\$3,428,800	\$1,000,000,000
Balance—	\$13,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today—	\$3,700,000	\$1,000,000,000
F. R. bank credit—	\$13,105,591	..

Acceptance Market

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime 60-day bills—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
60-day bills—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Less known banks—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
60-day bills—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Eligible Private Bankers—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
60-day bills—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days—	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. (With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.)

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand—	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Cables—	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
France—	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Germany—	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Italy—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Japan—	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Belgium—	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Spain—	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Sweden—	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Switzerland—	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Denmark—	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Poland—	324 1/2	324 1/2	324 1/2
Russia—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Yugoslavia—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Finland—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Estonia—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lithuania—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rumania—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Portugal—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Shanghai—	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Hong Kong—	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Bombay—	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Yokohama—	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Manila—	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Uganda—	307 1/2	307 1/2	307 1/2
Chile—	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Calcutta—	292 1/2	292 1/2	292 1/2

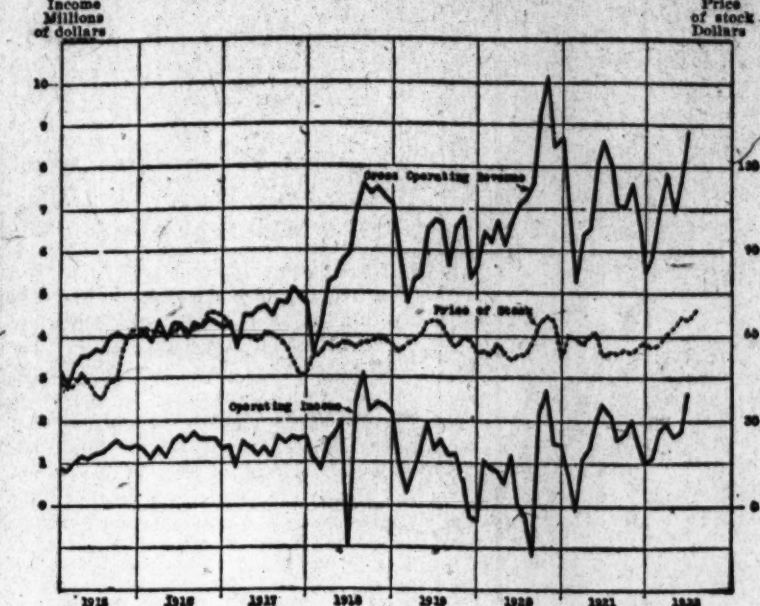
\*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:

	Aug. 22	July 22	Aug. 21
Wheat, No. 1 spring—	1.40 1/4	1.40 1/4	1.40 1/4
Wheat, No. 2 red—	1.33 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.33 1/4
Corn, No. 2 yellow—	.79 1/2	.79 1/2	.79 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white—	.44 1/4	.44 1/4	.44 1/4
Flour, Minn. pat.—	7.75	7.75	7.75
Lard, prime—	11.00	11.00	11.00
Pork, mess—	27.00	27.00	27.00
Steel billets, Pitts.—	14.50	14.50	14.50
Sugar, gran.—	6.75	6.75	6.75
Iron, No. 2 Phil.—	27.00	27.00	27.00
Silver—	.69 1/4	.69 1/4	.69 1/4
Lead—	5.75	5.75	5.75
Tin—	24.00	24.00	24.00
Copper—	14.00	14.00	14.00
Rubber, rib sm. sh.—	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Cotton, Mid. Upland—	21.50	21.50	21.50
Steel billets, Pitts.—	14.50	14.50	14.50
Prime cloths—	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/4
Zinc—	6.75	6.75	6.75

## CHESAPEAKE &amp; OHIO'S OPERATION SINCE 1915



The abnormal character of railroad operation during the period 1915-1921 inclusive, is clearly seen in the erratic course of the two heavy lines representing Chesapeake's operating revenue and operating income on the above chart as compared with their comparatively moderate fluctuations in previous years. The substantial increase in the price of the stock during recent months appears to indicate some expectation that operating income will tend to become stabilized at a point above that of pre-war days.

CAR SHORTAGE  
BEING FELT IN  
SOUTH DAKOTA

Millions of Bushels of Grain and Potatoes Available to Be Transported

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 19 (Special).—With thousands of threshing machines in active operation throughout South Dakota, and the desire of many farmers to rush their grain to market so they will get early cash returns from it with which to meet pressing financial obligations, the grain elevators in a number of cities and towns are becoming filled to capacity because of the shortage of cars in which to transport the grain to the big terminal markets.

In an effort to offset so far as possible an impending shortage of freight cars of even a more serious character than that now existing, chambers of commerce and commercial clubs have appealed to the South Dakota board of railroad commissioners and to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., for assistance in providing South Dakota with a sufficient supply of cars to handle the movement of grain necessitated by the threshing season.

This action was prompted by reports received from managers of country grain elevators to the effect that within a short time they will be filled to capacity, forcing the managers to cease purchasing grain from the farmers. Tens of millions of bushels of wheat and other grain have been produced in South Dakota this year and a vast number of freight cars will be needed to transport this grain from South Dakota to the big terminal markets.

In addition, the potato crop of the state will be ready for harvesting within a few weeks, and as this will add several millions of bushels more to this year's farm products in South Dakota, additional cars in large numbers will be needed to transport the potato crop to eastern markets. As potatoes must be transported quickly and placed in storage to prevent damage, the car shortage situation in South Dakota might easily become acute within a few weeks unless relief is promptly afforded.

ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC  
IS FAVORABLE

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Atchison road's freight loadings last week were 34,743 cars, compared with 34,428 in the previous week and 29,369 a year ago. The total loadings this year to date total 908,229, or 10 per cent increase. There are fewer bad-order cars than last year.

Shop forces are increasing, with 76 per cent of normal forces employed. Strikers have returned to work and passenger trains are operating on regular schedule. There is a vast amount of general business in sight.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Wheat coal exported to the United States last week aggregated 146,000 tons. The total exported since the middle of July is about 2,000,000 tons.

The Cities Service Company is purchasing and storing crude oil on a big scale, against what President Hoover believes to be an impending shortage.

France is compelled to go back to war bread because of the unfavorable wheat crop and an estimated shortage of 2,000,000 tons in the next crop.

Instances are increasing daily of German manufacturers who are no longer willing to accept marks in payment for deliveries of machinery or textiles and demand dollars, pounds or francs.

The Bohemian Government has shipped 2,280,000 gallons of oil from Batumi to the Merchants Trading Company in England. The oil, which was sold for cash, was obtained from lands confiscated from foreigners.

Applications for building permits in 34 Massachusetts cities in July, 1922, totaled \$11,192,747, a decrease of \$1,099,310, or 8.8 per cent, compared with June. The July aggregate was \$4,416,173, or 68.8 per cent greater than the July, 1921.

The coal production for the week beginning Aug. 21 is forecast at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons by the central coal distribution committee. This would be the highest output since the miners' strike. The production would include 1,500,000 tons resulting from the Cleveland, O., agreement.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
CANADIAN TRADE  
WELL MAINTAINED

Rail Strike Settled—Exports Increase—Federal Revenues Are Much Larger

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 (Special).—The improvement in the general Canadian business situation is being well maintained. It is true that in Nova Scotia 12,000 coal miners have gone out on strike, and have left the mines so unprotected that some of them may be ruined through water. It is true also that miners are on strike in Alberta, but on the other hand there are several millions in Canada doing a full day's work and more during these times gathering in the huge harvests and making ready generally for the speeding up of industry.

Against the coal miners' strike also may be set the decision of the railways and their employees to settle their differences, through the means provided by the Industrial Disputes Act. For a time the attitude of the shippers was rather menacing, but during the last week matters have happily been squared away again.

## All-Round Improvement

The trade returns reflect the all-round improvement in conditions. The July figures supplied by the customs department show an increase of 30 per cent in exports as compared with the same month last year, and an advance from \$55,000,000 to \$71,000,000. The imports were valued at \$80,757,000 compared with \$62,405,000 in July last. This marked increase in exports, while imports continue to decline, is especially gratifying, for being a heavy creditor country, a continued excess of imports over exports would probably indicate an undesirable state of affairs. A favorable balance of trade of \$10,000,000 during such a month as July is gratifying, for usually it is not a month of heavy exports. The figures bear out the impression that the export trade this coming autumn will be of a very satisfactory nature. The strong demand from the United States for lumber, pulp, and paper explains very largely the growing exports.

The further advance of the price of newsprint to \$80 a ton in the United States has naturally had a very buoyant effect on pulp and paper stocks, and the advance generally has seemed to be warranted, even though Canadian mills will not, until next year, reap much benefit from the higher prices. Indeed, in certain circles there is an impression that it might be unwise to seek to obtain the full benefit of the recent advances lest it should result in the growth of European competition as an important factor in the American market. But aside from the question as to the extent to which the Canadian mills will profit during the next six months, there is no doubt that the future of the industry is bright. The withdrawal in the United States Senate of the amendment empowering the President to levy high duties on pulp and paper imported from Canada is an indication that at Washington the impression prevails that Canada has not only a strong, but a growing hold on this industry that cannot be shaken by tariff legislation.

Federal Returns Larger

The increasing federal revenues indicate also the return of better conditions. For July customs receipts were \$3,000,000 compared with those for July, 1921, and indications are that those for August will be still better. The income tax and business profits tax returns for the four months of the current fiscal year have been \$51,000,000, showing that the revenue from the former is being well maintained. It is probable that Canada, having no huge volume of tax-exempt securities as has the United States, will, in a comparative sense show larger income tax collections this year than will the republic; however, what tax exempt securities Canada has are being reduced gradually. The new tax on cheques, that has recently gone into effect, is bringing in a very large amount of money, as is also the sales tax increase of 50 per cent.

If it were not for the heavy drag resulting from the losses on the Government railways, Canada would have very little difficulty in making revenue balance expenditure, but railway losses that run as high as \$6,000,000 a month, are a formidable handicap. At that the future of a private railway corporation, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, should not be judged by the showing made by the Government roads because the former is a railway constructed and operated under the necessity of making a reasonable profit, whereas, the Government is only a collection of roads brought together in one system, because the Government had to take them over. This distinction is of vital importance to the investing public.

## New Construction Projects

Car equipment companies report much new business. The Toronto Transportation Commission has ordered 200 new cars, the orders having been well distributed. The Grand Trunk is having 150 refrigerator cars repaired, to say nothing of another 100 cars that are being overhauled.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has ordered 250 refrigerator cars. The Canadian National Railway has called for tenders for 1,500,000 ties.

Several new enterprises of importance and extension of existing ones are announced. The Bell Telephone Company will spend \$2,000,000 in Toronto during the next year, and possibly as much during the following five years. Its expenditure all over Canada and in the Montreal district will also be large. The Dominion Glass Company will build a \$1,000,000 plant near Montreal, while the Imperial Oil Company is said to be about to build a \$2,000,000 refinery and other plant near Calgary, Alta. From British Columbia come word that Chicago and other American interests will spend close on \$10,000,000.

## STREET RAILWAY PROFITS

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—The net profits of municipally owned street railways for July were \$100,832, after allowance of \$52,901 for taxes and \$336,458 sinking fund requirements under purchase contract. Net profits applicable to dividends of Detroit United Railway, now under municipal control, for 1921 was \$365,444.

NEW ENGLAND'S  
INDUSTRIAL INDEX

New Haven Road's Freight Revenues Encouraging Sign

An encouraging feature of New England industrial conditions is the fact that the New Haven road's freight revenues have been running substantially ahead of 1921, with a much higher ratio to total gross than the passenger division has shown. When the industrial depression was acute passenger revenues in many months ran ahead of freight earnings.

May was an unusual good month for the New Haven, when gross increased \$1,000,000, and freight revenues got up to \$5,291,000, the largest in some time. June freight revenues would have exceeded that but for the coal strike.

In May 51 per cent of total gross derived from freight, as compared with 38 per cent from the passenger division. June freight revenues contributed 48 per cent of total gross, against 40 per cent for the passenger department. The freight ratio for the six months was 49 per cent, compared with 40 per cent for passenger.

With the heavy summer passenger movement under way July and August will naturally show larger passenger earnings, so the disparity between the freight and passenger ratios will not be so large.

The following compares freight and passenger earnings for the first six months of this year, and their ratios to total revenues:

	Freight	Ratio	Passenger	P. R.
January	\$3,929,396	45	\$3,859,199	44
February	4,252,660	50	3,357,090	39
March	4,521,539	53	3,706,669	39
April	4,594,054	47	3,899,750	42
May	5,291,802	51	3,965,249	38
June	4,921,915	48	4,088,591	40</



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PERIOD ONE  
OF COMPETITION  
IN MANY LINES

## Low Cost Producers in Most Industries Setting Staff Pace

The coal and railroad strikes overshadow all trade transactions and are beginning to force curtailment of production, says the First National Bank of Boston. The iron and steel industries are being pinched and blast furnaces banked. The strikes are peculiarly exasperating, coming, as they have, when the rising volume of trade bade fair to put the United States in a reasonably prosperous business position.

The present period is one of intense competition, the low-cost producers in most industries setting a pace difficult for their smaller or less well-organized competitors to follow. The unbalanced state of trade—the exchange value of raw materials and finished goods still being abnormal—is an unstable foundation for active and steadily profitable business. Prices are constantly shifting, and no sooner is an industry squared away for a period of expected prosperity than some fluctuation in costs of materials or sales resistance appears. The result is on the average intermittent business, with narrow profits. At the moment, wholesale prices, by their continued rise, are upsetting the calculations of manufacturers. These examples will illustrate. Choice native steers per 100 pounds, \$7 in January, \$9.60 in July; copper, 12.75 cents in April, 1921, 13.87 cents in July; corn per bushel, 46 cents last October, 65 cents in July; green salted packer hides per pound, 9 cents April, 1921, 18 cents in July; hogs per 100 pounds, \$7.75 at the beginning of the year, \$10 in July; pig iron per ton, \$18 in March, \$24 in July; sugar per pound, 3.61 cents in January, 4.92 cents in July; Ohio 1/4 blood wool per pound, 40 cents a year ago, 76 cents in July.

## Cotton Goods Profits Small

The chief feature of the cotton goods trade at the moment is the inability of merchants to advance cloth prices to a point commensurate with raw cotton prices. Stagnant and negative uncertainties, affecting the industry both directly and indirectly, are obscuring temporarily the beneficial effects of substantial crops that seem assured. The market demand is well up to the expectations of experienced manufacturers, in the face of conditions, and such operators have every confidence of a substantial consumption. Fine goods have shown a steady improvement, with the demand for fancies and novelties better than the call for staples. Print cloths, percales, bleached cottons, and brown goods are priced close, and permit of only narrow profits. Buying for spring is proceeding most conservatively in wash goods. Signs of a scarcity in many standard staple goods are increasing; this, with the certainty of a larger yardage will be required because of the longer skirts dictated by fashion, disposes the trade to consider the present hesitation as comparatively temporary. Mills are maintaining average dividends on a conservative basis, derived, no doubt, quite as much from reserves accumulated in war time as from actual current profits.

Improvement in the hide, leather and shoe markets during the last month has not been so pronounced as during the previous 30 days, but the markets nevertheless are in a stronger position. Raw materials in particular have been gaining in value for several weeks, the light supply of hides and skins encouraging holders to seek higher prices, until some New England tanners have turned to foreign dry hides rather than succumb to the demands of domestic sellers. They have, however, others, however, who have bought when immediate needs demanded, and in sufficient volume to absorb the scant offerings. New England extremes have sold as high as 15 cents within the last two weeks and Ohio choice extremes at 16 1/2 cents.

## Wool Market Strong

The wool market has come through a month of comparative dullness with its strength little impaired, in spite of strikes and uncertainty incident to tariff legislation. The mills have continued to consume a considerable quantity of wool against old contracts, although two or three of the larger mills have not been operating. The activity of wool manufacturing machinery is indicated by the latest Government statistics, which show a consumption for July of about 40,000,000 pounds in condition purchased. Now that the lightweight season has opened so auspiciously, wool merchants are less inclined than ever to sacrifice their holdings. The manufacturers have exerted strong pressure to keep prices down on the raw material, reflecting the opposition of the clothing trade to further advances on goods. The opening of lightweight goods by one of the leading producers has been completed and already that company has withdrawn a number of its lines, especially in woollens and novelties. Standard worsteds still show a disposition to lag in popular esteem, although the advance on these goods over the previous season has been only about 5 or 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, foreign markets are very strong, prospects of higher prices prevailing at the September Colonial sales in London, especially on the fine wools. Crossbreds, which are strongly withheld by the British Australian Wool Realization Association, controlling more than 100,000,000 pounds of these wools, are almost certain to remain firm. A special reason for this is the tremendous shrinkage of the South American clip, the estimated production for Argentina during the coming season amounting to only 180,000,000 pounds, or about two-thirds of the 1919 clip. Australia is showing some recovery from its losses of the last two years, and an increase of 10 per cent over

last season is predicted for the next clip. Stocks of wool in the world as a whole, however, are light, and the demand from European manufacturers continues strong, so that prospects of lower wool prices are not bright.

## German Difficulties Aacute

With the publication of August crop estimates, agricultural exports have become a foremost topic of interest in the foreign trade field. The indicated wheat crop is the best since 1919, while the corn production as forecast is better than the average of the previous five years, and the oats crop not far from the average. These figures promise a substantial exportable surplus. Crop shipments in July show a small decrease in wheat and corn and a larger decline in flour as compared with the corresponding period last year, but not much inference can be drawn from these figures. Grain crop conditions in Europe are said to be about at the average, or slightly below. The confused financial situation in Europe, which has shown little or no sign of improvement in the last month, is the principal occasion for concern as to the export outlook, both for agricultural and other products. Germany's difficulties have grown even more acute, market quotations falling first to one and then to another low level with but slight power of recovery. Pending a solution of the reparations problem, the exchange situation as a whole has been unsettled, with a tendency to retard both exports and imports. German trade in particular has been affected, apprehension of still more serious financial complications serving to restrict export credits with some severity. This is apparently a necessary step in readjustment as Germany's imports have steadily exceeded exports to an extent that has intimidated very unfavorable conditions, even apart from currency inflation. Its influence in the United States, however, will be noticeable, as German purchases here have been ranking next to those of Great Britain and Canada.

BRITISH LEATHER  
IS LESS ACTIVE

## Hide Values Decline—German Competition Hard to Meet

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Special).—The slight fall in hide values recently reported has been followed by further declines, and best ox are now selling from 6 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per pound. Tanners are, of course, relieved of a certain amount of anxiety, although even at ruling rates there cannot be any profit in turning market hides into sole leather. The quantity of market hides offering is not large, as the amount of unemployment prevailing affects the demands for meat. The exact position is difficult to describe. Some tanners talk of closing down altogether, while others are working in more hides. The fact is probably, that tanning must be done on a large scale to be profitable.

Light leather tanners, and most of the chrome calf tanners are very slack indeed, as they say they cannot meet German competition by several pence per foot. Some also complain of American competition. Where, however, British leather is favored, it is generally the case of shoe manufacturers getting better value for their money. There is no evidence that American box or willow calf is being sold in New England at sacrifice prices.

The demand for sole leather has again slowed down because shoe manufacturers do not seem certain as to the probable demand for shoes. A fair trade has passed this month in sport and holiday shoes, and as the price of these to the public bears very little comparison to the cost of material and labor, the retailer must be obtaining more than his fair share of profit. The sale of work shoes seems to be steadily falling, but the amount of work which is being advertised and sold as "bargains" is surprising.

The situation is anomalous. There are more than a million people unemployed, and yet at this season of the year the holiday rush has been almost without precedent. This has led to a brisk demand for shoes and traveling gear, but just where the money comes from, in view of unemployment and excessive taxation, is a puzzle.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS  
MAKE BIG CUT IN  
OPERATING RATIOS

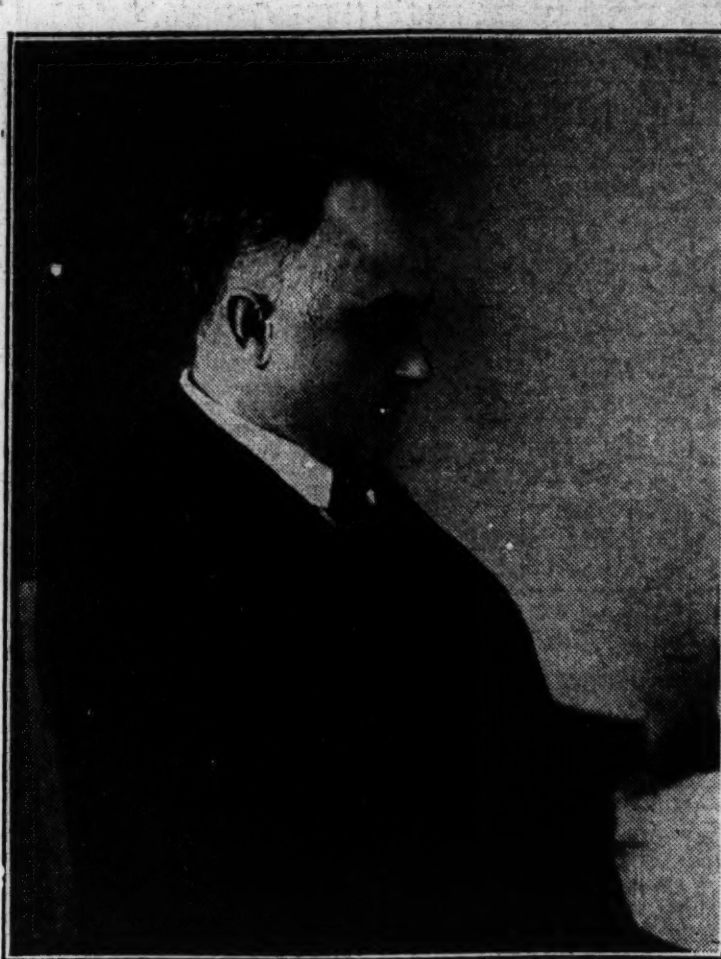
Although not yet down to the country's average operating ratio of 79.16 per cent, the New England railroads in the first six months of 1922 were able to reduce their ratio to 81.24 per cent, which compares very favorably with the ratio of 95.55 per cent in the first half of 1921.

This cut was due largely to the \$20,000,000 decline in operating expenses, to which the decreased cost of maintenance of equipment contributed about \$5,000,000. Expenditures on maintenance of way and structure were almost \$2,000,000 less than those for the first six months of last year.

Freight and passenger revenues on the New England roads, not including Boston & Albany, which is operated as part of the New York Central system, practically offset each other in gains and losses. Freight receipts were \$3,806,888, an increase of about \$3,400,000 over the first half of 1921, while passenger revenues decreased almost \$3,000,000. Express receipts showed an increase of about \$2,000,000.

The slashing of wage bills, both through wage reductions and wholesale discharges in the year resulted in a saving of New England roads in the first six months of 1922 of about \$13,000,000.

MAXWELL MOTORS' AFFAIRS  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Maxwell Motors will make a good showing of operations this month, notwithstanding this is an off season for the automobile industry. Orders of both Maxwell and Chalmers are far ahead of what they usually are at this time of year.



Louis F. Swift

Photograph by Dana Hull, Chicago

LOUIS F. SWIFT, president of Swift & Co., was raised in Sagamore, Mass. He was the son of Gustavus Franklin Swift, who moved in 1875 to Chicago, becoming one of the pioneers of the packing industry and founder of Swift & Co. The boy Louis went into his father's office and succeeded him in the presidency of the company in 1903.

At that time there were in the various establishments controlled by the company more than 7000 employees, and the yearly business exceeded \$160,000,000. Today, through Mr. Swift's guidance and co-operation with his five brothers, all associated with him, the employees number 42,000 and the business for 1921 exceeded \$500,000,000.

Mr. Swift's policies have been the basis for this unusual development in the corporation. Swift & Co. now has more than 45,000 shareholders, of whom 18,000 are employees of the firm and 17,000 are women.

Mr. Swift also is president of the Union Terminal Railway Company of St. Joseph, Mo., and is a director of the National Bank of the Republic, the Stock Yards Savings Bank, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Fowler Brothers, Ltd.

He is a producer of live stock, hay and grain, as well as a manufacturer of packing house products. He owns several model farms in Lake County, Illinois. His country home is at Lake Forest, Ill. It is there that his leisure hours are spent among his hobbies—horse-back riding, golfing, literature—and flowers. He is fond of poetry and specializes in accumulating maxims—"the wisdom of ages in a few words," as he says. Mr. Swift is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

WHEAT IS NOW  
UNDER A DOLLAR

## No World Shortage in Sight—Big Exportable Surplus

A series of long, slow declines, punctuated occasionally by feeble rallies over the last two months, have resulted in the return of wheat to less than \$1 a bushel for the first time since last January. Time was when dollar wheat represented the height of prosperity, but that was when the farmer's dollar had more purchasing power than now. Index figures of the United States Census Bureau show that the farmer's dollar in June was worth 72 cents, compared with \$1 based on 1913 prices.

September wheat at 93 1/2 cents a bushel in Chicago means between 80 and 90 cents on the farms. The profit to the farmer at such prices is small. If values hold at the current level for any length of time the reflection may be found in a falling off in buying by the farm population, which comprise nearly 30 per cent of the total population.

The decline in wheat began as the harvesting season began. There was no distinct shortage in sight, and wheat was well above the five-year average yield. To be sure, European crops promise to be less than last year, but the precarious financial conditions among the chief importing countries abroad give little hope for increased demands. With no outlook for higher prices in sight speculation has lessened and the weight of the crop as it has come on the market has broken down prices.

From the United States, 805,000,000 bushels of wheat in year domestic demands will call for 500,000,000 bushels for food and 100,000,000 for seed. Allowing for the carry-over of 75,000,000 bushels, the United States should be able to export about 200,000,000 bushels. The new crop in the Canadian Northwest is just beginning to move. This is placed at 300,000,000 bushels, which indicates an export surplus of another 200,000,000 bushels. This will give North America 400,000,000 bushels for export.

Europe last year took 636,000,000 bushels. On the same basis this will leave 236,000,000 bushels for Australia and Argentina to supply. The ultimate price of wheat will depend largely on the ability of the crops in the southern hemisphere to furnish this supply.

DENMARK'S BOURSE  
HAS NOVEL TOWER

The tower of the Denmark Bourse at Copenhagen, dating from 1619, is formed of four entwined copper dragons. The beautiful green color of the so-called everlasting metal and the striking manner in which copper has been formed into these unusual shapes gives an added distinction to one of northern Europe's most admirably proportioned buildings, says the bulletin of the Copper & Brass Research Association.

GERMAN FREIGHT RATES  
BERLIN, Aug. 21.—On Sept. 1 freight rates will be increased 50 per cent, because of increasing expenses. Railroad officials are demanding wage increases of 4500 marks monthly, resulting in a new expense of \$6,000,000,000 marks annually.

SHOE AND LEATHER  
TRADES REPORT  
STEADY DEMAND

## Footwear Factories Running at Capacity—Tanners Generally Well Satisfied

In the absence of any new and favorable developments in general business, shoe buyers are operating conservatively. Anticipating of next spring's needs is lacking in activity, mail order houses being the exception. Prices are firm, the cost of footwear having an upward trend. Some advances are noted but they are not general, the side upper leather shoe being the only grade affected thus far, 5 cents the maximum.

Perplexing features abound. Not the least is the continual evidence of discontent among the workmen in the larger shoe manufacturing centers. Those financially interested are vigilant and confused over the possibilities.

Big Orders for Autumn  
Reports from shoe manufacturers in eastern states average better than expected under the existing circumstances, orders for early autumn delivery forcing many plants to be worked to capacity, and late business is declined, as the autumn season is too near to fulfill requirements.

Factories in the west and south are running full. Bookings for spring are occasional, although such business has scarcely entered its initial stage.

In a broad way the shoe situation has an encouraging aspect, and were the disturbing conditions which retard expansion removed, activity would prevail, and a semblance of normal times appear in all lines of footwear.

Firm prices and steady demand for sole leather are the most conspicuous features in the leather markets today. The supply of clear No. 1 grade is negligible. Buying of from fair to large-size lots is occasionally attempted but the output of salable grades is so well sold that orders for future delivery are booked with caution. Tanners of union sole leather are offering heavy steer backs at 50¢ flat, and light weight steers at 48¢ flat (select lots), 48¢@49¢; tannery runs 45¢@46¢. Country hide backs are 40¢@38¢. Union calf is also short of the demand. Boston tanners are well sold at maximum quotations. Shoulders move readily at 30¢@28¢, bellies 18¢@16¢, and heads 14¢@12¢.

## OAK SOLE TRADING ACTIVE

Oak sole leather tanners report trading active, with top grades sold ahead of receipts. The demand for heavy No. 1 backs is steady, choice selections bringing 55¢, tannery run 50¢, steer backs, tannery run, light in weight, and cow backs 45¢@40¢. Choice Texas bends for the finer business are 55¢@50¢. Light weight bends have a wide range, as tannage varies, 65¢ being the minimum. The call for oak sole is extremely active. Heads which have been draggy are now in good demand at 15¢@13¢, double shoulders 38¢@36¢, and bellies, top grade, 35¢, but as they run 24¢@20¢. Side upper leather tanners report an active call for the medium and lower grades, the advanced quotations on choice tannages slowing up the demand for them. Prices though firm, tanners claim, do not show a profit beyond replacement. Selected grades of colored sides are quoted at 32¢@28¢. A good selection is offered at 28¢@20¢, with lower grades at 19¢@12¢. Black sides are slow of sale at about 5¢ below the colors. Smoke, and brown elk sides are moving daily, the better qualities selling at 34¢@30¢, medium sides 28¢@22¢, and fair grade 20¢@12¢. Bark, and combination tannages are moving well, No. 1 grade at 24¢@22¢, cheaper quality 18¢@12¢, and odd lots 10¢@5¢.

Boston patent leather tanners are still selling liberal quantities of shiny leather although its season is far spent. All top grades are well sold up to the extent that the No. 2 grade is sometimes substituted. Choice lots of patent kid is listed at 50¢@45¢, lower grades 40¢@30¢, patent chrome sides 45¢@40¢, a good selection obtainable at 35¢@33¢, cheaper lots 25¢@18¢, bark patent sides No. 1, 30¢@26¢, No. 2, 25¢@20¢, and odd lots 18¢@12¢.

## Foreign Demand Holds Strong

Philadelphia tanners are busy, domestic buyers calling for quick deliveries. The foreign demand keeps up well, fair quantities going abroad weekly. This late activity in patent leather is without a precedent. Calfskins are passing through a lull in the trading, first and second qualities receiving the major portion of attention. Light-weight skins are draggy, therefore accumulating. Ooze calf is moving fairly well, but at best the demand is spasmodic.

Top grades of pump full grain calfskin are quoted at 50¢@45¢, a prime grade 40¢@30¢, cheaper selections 28¢@24¢, light-weight skins, for ladies' footwear, 42¢@38¢, medium grades 35¢@30¢, lower assortments 26¢@22¢, and odd lots from 20¢@12¢. Ooze calf is quoted at 60¢@50¢. For No. 1 and a good salable quality 48¢@40¢. Colors favored are black, though slow of sale. Foreign markets are holding good skins at prices which retard tanners from trading, so they are operating cautiously. Glazed kid is moving well in all grades. A few orders above 1000 dozen are reported.

Strikes are having a discouraging effect upon the kid market, those now active being in locations where big quantities of glazed kid skins are used. The export trade is fair, orders averaging moderate in size. Boston, Philadelphia and Wilmington tanners are equal participants. Prices, though firm, have changed but little since Aug. 1. The general opinion is that, if present discordant elements could be satisfactorily settled, the demand for glazed kid would suffice for the running of all the tanneries until Jan. 1.

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS  
OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—According to returns received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ended Aug. 11, the quantity of grain in stores at different Canadian elevators decreased as follows:

In bushels: Wheat, 3,140,790, oats 330,447, barley 329,644, flax 74,116, and rye 79,645, a total decrease for all grains of 9,934,533 bushels.

JAVA BANK GOLD  
RESERVE LARGER

## Plan to Distribute Dividend of 166 Per Cent

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11 (Special).—The newly published 1921-22 report of the Java Bank Javasche Bank, the circulation bank of the Dutch East Indies, disclosed the fact that the directors of the bank have more hopeful expectations for the future. The report states that this year the bank's notes in circulation were backed by a gold reserve of 55 per cent, as against last year's reserve of 49 per cent.

A peculiar controversy has arisen between the bank and the Dutch Indian Government. The bank wishes to distribute to its shareholders a dividend of not less than 166 per cent. It feels impelled to do so, as the present contract with the Government is ending soon and the new contract will reduce the part of the shareholders' profits by 50 per cent. The greater part of the money out of which this dividend is to be paid consists of accumulated reserves, amounting to 37,400,000. These reserves were formed during a number of years beginning in 1907 by booking the gold sold abroad at the nominal gold value and which, in some years, especially during the war, was much higher.

The Governor-General at Batavia objects to the distribution of this amount, because, according to his opinion, it will influence unfavorably the exchange value of the Dutch Indian guilder. He also disagrees with another item of the balance sheet: the bank declares to have made a profit of 1 1/2 million by a new valuation of its buildings. He says that the bank is not allowed to change the figure for these buildings and has to keep to the figure of the last year.

In virtue of Article 15 of the contract between the bank and the Government a tribunal of three arbitrators will decide these questions. In the meantime the Governor-General has permitted the bank to pay a dividend of 35 per cent, which is the same as last year, and the question of the distribution of the remainder will have to be held over for the present.

TEMTOR CORN &  
FOOD PRODUCTS  
REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The stockholders' protective committee of the Temtor Corn & Food Products Company, class A stock, has drawn up a plan of reorganization. It calls for the formation of a new company to be known as the Midwest Corn Products Company, with an authorized capitalization of \$2,800,000.

This would include \$500,000 first mortgage 8 per cent 15-year bonds, \$1,000,000 second mortgage 7 per cent 20-year bonds, \$1,000,000 7 per cent non cumulative preferred stock, par value \$100, and 275,000 shares of non par value common stock. There would be issued \$800,000 second mortgage 7 per cent bonds, 6550 shares of preferred, and 275,000 shares of common.

It is proposed to assess "A" stockholders \$5 a share. They would receive in return 100 per cent of the cash payment in second mortgage bonds, a like amount in preferred stock, and one share of common stock. Common stockholders who would not subscribe could exchange present holdings for new common, share for share.

"B" stockholders would be entitled to subscribe for new securities on the same basis as "A" stockholders, but securities would only be delivered to them pro rata out of securities not taken by "A" stockholders. "B" stockholders who do not subscribe would receive one-quarter of a share of new common.

It is proposed to take over Best-Clymer properties and operate them separately from Temtor's glucose plant at Granite City, Ill. Both properties have been ordered sold. Temtor will be sold Sept. 18 and Best-Clymer, Sept. 24.

ADVANCE RUMELY  
IS DOING BETTER

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Advance Rumely concern's business is 37 per cent larger than a year ago and is limited now only by supply of materials and fuel.

Inability to get steel deliveries last June was a serious handicap. The demand for heavy machinery is particularly good, and a considerable portion of new orders comes from North Dakota and western Canada, also from sections west of the Missouri River, where crops promise the best returns in seven years.

The coal strike slowed up production of pig iron but the rail strike has not yet delayed shipping. Deliveries are even better than formerly. If crop indications are fully realized there will be an avalanche of orders next month, and it will be very difficult to keep up with them.

ANGLO INDIANS  
GOOD INVESTORS

LONDON, Aug. 22.—More than £30,000,000 (\$130,000,000) of Indian investments in the new Indian Government loan, constituting a record for state borrowing in India for a single year. During the past six years India's response to the Government's demand for loans exceeds £137,000,000. The new loan relieves immediate financial pressure, and it is understood that the majority of small investors were Indians.

CANADA'S COAL IMPORTS  
TORONTO, Aug. 21.—Canada imported 1,077,847 tons of anthracite for seven months of 1922, compared with 1,919,211 tons of 1921. Of graded bituminous coal 2,344,465 tons were imported, compared with 5,579,862 average, and of slack 868,885 tons, compared with 1,091,446 average. Exports of coal were 548,935 tons, compared with 1,199,199 average.

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKETS  
ARE BROADENING

## Big Operators Buying Heavily—Prices Higher—Stocks Gradually Dwindling

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special).—Signs of increasing activity in the primary cotton goods markets began to come into evidence the latter part of last week, after a period of exceptional dullness. The buying came suddenly, after an upturn in the raw cotton market, and so far has been participated in principally by some of the larger operators, printers and finishers with little or no support from the horde of buyers. Trading broadened each day, beginning with a small or two Thursday afternoon and gaining headway all the time.

There was much watching of raw cotton prices and each gesture of weakening in the cotton futures was followed by a temporary lull in the cloth activity, which was again renewed as soon as the cotton market strengthened again. It is believed that trading during the last 3 1/2 days has reached a volume closely approaching 500,000 pieces, the bulk of it being print cloths and sheetings. Prices, of course, have stiffened greatly and apparently there has been no great slowing up of buying when the market levels moved upward.

## Buying Sends Up Prices

The spurt began with the covering in of several thousand pieces of 33 1/2-inch 5.35-yard 64 by 60s on Thursday, the purchases being made at 8 1/2 cents, or practically at the bottom of the market. This was followed by several other sales at the same level, but on Friday the price rose to 8 3/4 cents, and general buying, not only of this construction but of many others as well set in. Before the day ended 64 by 60s had reached 8 3/4 cents and were firm at this figure with other constructions in proportion. Sheetings especially were active and similarly buoyant prices.

The market closed very strong Saturday and there was great interest in what would occur Monday, it being generally believed that buying would continue if cotton remained strong, but would cease if there came a reaction in raw cotton. The prediction came true in that cotton remained very firm and in fact worked higher and the small buyers began to follow each other into the market, placing orders wherever they could find mills to take them at the prices prevailing on Saturday. There is much bullish sentiment on cotton and it is fairly possible that the big buying movement that has been expected for weeks, has already begun.

Fall River reports sales of more than 100,000 pieces, and mills in that city, for the first time in weeks, are finding business available at prices that will cover replacement costs. Print cloths, narrow and wide, and sheetings all played a part in the week's dealing, and the activity in satens was somewhat exceptional.

Most of the trading has involved spots or nearby goods, though some of the southern mills were booking September business, according to reports from the mills, a few were willing to go into October at the higher levels to which prices worked.

Optimistic Tone Evident  
Fine goods grew slightly more active during the past few days, after a week or more of very dull market conditions. Prices on fancy or semi-fancy fabrics have held up well and at no time has there been any great selling pressure even in the plainer staple lines such as lawns, crêpes, decorated yokes, poplins, organdies, pongees and eon lawns figured in the leading of the week, and though no considerable advance in prices took place, the general tone was firmer, with the mills growing more and more cautious as to future commitments.

The market having successfully withstood so many adverse factors it is expected to respond rapidly to the more optimistic trend now under way. With the coal strike at an end, the rail strike nearly over, and the textile labor troubles in New England showing rapid improvement, there is ground for expecting a better movement of business. The New York stock market reached a new high on Monday; unemployment is diminishing very rapidly; the general crop news indicate unusually bounteous harvests in everything almost except cotton which is likely to rule high in price. And in the face of all this retailers' stocks of cotton goods are notoriously low and ill-assorted. There are no accumulations of goods in distributing channels, and any sudden increase in consumer buying will be felt very quickly in the primary markets. For all of these reasons, experienced cotton goods operators are looking for a most active autumn unless prices should be pushed up so rapidly as to stifle the buying before it really has gotten well under way.

PITTSBURGH ROAD  
HAS A DEFICIT

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last: Operating revenue \$14,362,407, compared with \$9,145,768 in 1920; after expenses, taxes and charges there was a deficit of \$946,598 compared with net income of \$2,315,760 in the previous year.

Total profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 was \$6,228,881, compared with \$4,543,543 on Dec. 31, 1920. The increase in surplus is due to \$2,374,286 received as final settlement from the United States Railroad Administration.

FUNDS FOR CROP HANDLING  
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 22.—The Washington and Idaho Wheat Growers Association has made arrangements for the use of \$7,000,000 to handle wheat crops of these states, of which \$5,000,000 has been negotiated for with banks of Spokane, Seattle and Portland, and \$2,000,000 was authorized by the Government.



## CONGRESS ON MORAL EDUCATION RESUMES WORK HALTED BY WAR

Holds at Geneva Its First Meeting Since 1912—Educators of International Prominence Restate Its Program

GENEVA, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Third International Congress on Moral Education, held here from July 28 to Aug. 1, was the resumption of a series begun in London in 1908 and continued at The Hague in 1912. But for the war, it would have been held in 1916 in Paris.

The presidency was conferred on Dr. Adolphe Ferrière, of the Ecole Nouvelle, editor of the *Ere Nouvelle* and the *Nouvel Essor*. The two main subjects for discussion were "The International Spirit and the Teaching of History" and "Solidarity in Education." Reports and papers were read by prominent educators, among them Professor Forster, Oscar Hange, Paul Bureau, Cloudeley Brereton, Paul Barth, Angelo Patri and Mme. Piczinska. The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. Ferrière.

The first paper read at the Congress was that of Professor Forster, of Zurich University, whose international attitude during the war cost him his position in Germany.

Four of the papers presented were grouped under one head. The first was delivered in German by Prof. Paul Barth of Leipzig, who took as his subject: "The Moral Progress of Humanity, the Object of Teaching."

Don Brizio Casciola, of Perugia, took for his title "From Nature and History to Conscience, and Through These to the Foundations of Humanity."

Prof. J. L. Elliott, of New York, speaking on "The Supreme Problem of Ethical Education: A Combination of Theoretical and Practical," said that in the great enterprise of bringing about a new spirit of peace and harmony, the school was called to play a leading rôle, for the school alone reached the children of all races, nations and confessions.

For this purpose, he proposed a closer union between school and family, and a closer co-operation between the teachers themselves. Moral teaching, he said, should be turned to practical application by habituating the children to social activities in accomplishing small tasks of social utility outside the school. Finally, he spoke of what is called self-government, or what he preferred to call participation in the government of the school. The command to love one

another must be given a new force and reality by the union of thought and action, he declared.

### BENGAL EDUCATION PROGRAM AMBITIOUS

CALCUTTA, July 42 (Special Correspondence)—There is no more important nation-building department in India than education. Under the reform system this is a subject transferred to Indian ministers responsible primarily to their legislative councils.

P. C. Mitter, Education Minister in Bengal, has far-reaching plans in view. He had explained that now for the first time, on account of the deficit when he took office, he enabled really to deal with the expansion of education.

Mr. Mitter is still hampered by the provincial need of money, but he has been able to lay down certain broad lines of progress. Primary schools are to be provided for half the municipalities and in about 100 union boards, while it is hoped to provide for schools in all other municipalities next year.

Provision is to be made for the expansion of girls' education; the improvement of physical education, and the training of scout masters. Development of natural science teaching and the provision of 250,000 rupees for Calcutta University, which is nearly bankrupt, also are among the chief features of his proposals.

If every boy of primary school-going age were actually attending school the total would be about 2,500,000. The number of boys, according to the report of the Director of Public Instruction, who were attending schools during the year 1920-21 was 1,340,000.

Mr. Mitter severely criticized the past financial administration of the university, but declared that a quarrel between the council and the university would be absolutely fatal to the cause of higher education. The grant was passed after a lively debate.

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Yours faithfully,  
A. H. CROSFIELD.  
Highgate, London, Aug. 7, 1922.

### TRAVEL NOTES

Admirers of "the wild" find the Washington National Forest, in the State of Washington, fulfills their wishes for an unspoiled primeval reservation protected by the Government. Mountain meadows, lakes, forests, glaciers, cataracts and animals offer continuously changing pictures for the camera, and snow-capped peaks looking down upon the unquenchable wilderness leave lasting impressions upon the visitor. The reserve contains 1,490,000 acres and there is not a road within its borders.

Far west motor tourists will watch with interest the projected chain of 20 hotels to be built from Vancouver, B. C., on the north, to San Diego, Cal., on the south. These hotels will be one day's "run" apart, and will extend through Washington, Oregon, California and parts of Nevada. Good roads will connect these hotels, according to the plans of the American Travel System Corporation, whose headquarters are in Sacramento. The hotels will be known as "road homes," an abbreviation of "road homes," and will be entirely for the accommodation of automobilists. These road homes will enable tourists to traverse the western section of the United States with all conveniences of garages, camp-fire ground, kitchenettes, and playgrounds for children.

This is the season when mountain trails attract the late summer vacationists in large numbers. In many camps preparations are under way for the entertainment and comfort of autumn and winter visitors. In response to an appeal from the American Legion Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks women are busy with their needles making caps, socks, sweaters and mittens for the winter arrivals.

In addition to sending Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition, the United States Government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for a national exhibit. Many Americans are planning to visit Rio de Janeiro during the exposition and steamship lines are making arrangements for accommodating an increased number of travelers. Raymond & Whitcomb have chartered from the United American Lines the steamship *Reliance*, for a specially conducted tour, including Havana, La Guaiara, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, with a cruise through the Caribbean on the return voyage.

### CANADA IS AVERSE TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A movement having for its aim the abolition of capital punishment is gaining impetus in Canada, and the policy may become an issue at the next session of the House of Commons, according to a statement made by D. D. McKenzie, federal solicitor-general, on the conclusion of a tour through Canada.

"There appears to be a growing public opinion averse to capital punishment, and it is quite possible before long that the matter will be discussed in Parliament," Mr. McKenzie declared. "It was taken up on two previous occasions by Robert Bickerdike, former member from Montreal, but without the success that his great efforts merited. The question is a most serious one and deserving of the sincere and earnest consideration of Parliament as a whole and should never be dealt with as a party question," the solicitor-general asserted.

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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Investigation in Asia Minor Not Enough

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The decision of the Allies to insist upon an inquiry into the enormities and atrocities charges against Mustafa Kemal and his agents in Asia Minor is all to the good so far as it goes. The more light thrown by such an inquiry on the dark deeds perpetrated in remote recesses of that vast region, the stronger will be the position of those who are striving to make a repetition of such orgies of cruelty in the future impossible.

But such an inquiry will take months to complete, and things cannot be allowed to drift, in the meantime, as they have drifted for months past. Prompt measures are needed to safeguard all that remains of the subject races in Asia Minor from the efforts of the Turks to exterminate them. We know, from the evidence of Lord Bryce's commission, that more than 1,000,000 Armenians were exterminated during the great war, and I have very good authority for stating that from 1913 up to the present time the total number of Greeks who, in different parts of the Near East, have been massacred, deported, starved to death, driven from their homes—in one way or another exterminated—considers exceeds 800,000.

Let such round figures should be regarded as unsatisfactory when one is writing of this appalling tragedy, perhaps you will kindly afford me space for the following statistics showing what has happened in Pontus, the most important of the Greek settlements along the shores of the Black Sea:

Diocese—	Churches destroyed	Schools destroyed	Population exterminated
Samsoun .....	303	518	124,028
Nicosaria .....	125	106	27,216
Trebizon .....	127	84	38,494
Chaldea .....	182	152	64,582
Rodopolis .....	53	45	17,743
Colonia .....	74	55	21,448

These statistics are quoted from a speech delivered on June 1 in the Greek Parliament, by M. George Baltazzi, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, and every statement he made in a speech in which, for two hours, he enumerated the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks, has been officially verified.

It is well to bear in mind that this ancient, historic and important Greek colony was not included in the territory covered by the Treaty of Sevres. Profoundly anxious though Mr. Venizelos was that it should be included with the rest of the territory freed at length from the intolerable thralldom of Turkish tyranny, he was, perforce, obliged to work throughout his negotiations with the powers, for the best of what was practicable; and so Pontus, which on every principle of nationality and equity, ought to have been included within the scope of the Treaty of Sevres, was left out. And yet, forsooth, it is sometimes urged that Mr. Venizelos overreached himself in regard to that treaty! Its scope should not be curtailed but extended if, even at the eleventh hour,



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SCHIEDMEYER Concert Band—Grand—And—New, ebony case (Grand Price), lovely tone; \$175. Box 7755, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

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French Gentleman in Germany  
Fluent English, offers services to American and British firms for inquiries regarding German goods, business possibilities, prices, samples, etc. CH. DEN BUIJES, 39 Nicolaasstrasse, Wiesbaden, Germany.

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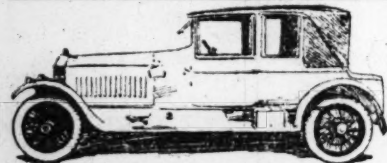
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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Forgotten Master of Thoreau

NOW that we are approaching the second centenary of James Thomson's "Seasons," the four poems that opened the flood gates for modern nature writing, literary historians will soon be at work disentangling the various strands of influence out of which this great body of literature has been woven. Most of the recent men—Jeffries, Burroughs, Seton-Thompson, Hudson, and others of lesser note—have fallen, they will see, under the sway of Thoreau. When they come to seek for the models followed by Thoreau himself, they will have a more difficult problem. From their inability to discover any real literary ancestors for the Walden seer they will derive a truer estimate than we now have of his genius—that is, of his faculty of striking out new ways for himself. In this way we may finally be led to the realization that he was the greatest of all commentators upon the great book of nature.

If one were asked to name offhand the most probable forerunner of Thoreau, he would think at once of Gilbert White of Selborne. Of all the earlier writers, he comes closest to the American in his patient and minute observation and in his contentment with one very restricted field of study. Just as Thoreau concentrated attention upon the Musketawid, Conantum, Walden, and the woods of Concord, so White clung to his hanger of beech woods, to Nore Hill, and Selborne village. Yet one can find in Thoreau's books and journals no direct evidence that White influenced him in any way. It is not merely that the sweep of the American's thought is so much wider, that he thinks and feels and sees so much more than the Englishman. In all his writing he makes no comment upon White, and the four notes which he quotes from the "Natural History of Selborne" show only, what we should expect, that he had read the book.

There is abundant evidence, however, that Thoreau read with eager delight the nature writing of another clergyman of the eighteenth century. He writes in a letter to a friend: "Let me mention here—for this is my 'bunder' last year—William Gilpin's long series of books on the Picturesque, with their illustrations. I can wish you nothing better than that you may one day derive as much pleasure from them as I have."

This William Gilpin, a graduate and fellow of Oxford, spent twenty-five years as vicar and schoolmaster in Surrey. He showed his admirable combination of audacity and common sense by instituting in his school,

long before such a thing had been heard of elsewhere, a very liberal system of student government. The last thirty years of his life were spent as vicar of the rambling half-wild village of Boldre, in the heart of the New Forest. His first book, on the scenery of the River Wye, was seen in manuscript by the poet Gray before he took his trip into the West, and this same book, owned by Wordsworth, may have been the original cause of the "Lines Written Above Tintern Abbey." After acquainting England with the landscape of Gloucestershire, Gilpin went on to deal with the Lake District and with the Scottish Highlands, and here, too, he was a pioneer for the poets who were to follow. As his books were published at just the time when the French Revolution was turning back the streams of English travelers who, theretofore, had taken only the Grand Tour of Europe, they did much to increase interest in parts of the country which had been regarded as inaccessible and uninteresting.

The vogue of Gilpin's books was considerable because they fell in with the rapidly growing interest of Englishmen in natural scenery. It was increased, also, by the excellence of the aquatint drawings with which he illustrated his text. A proof of the estimation in which he was held is given by the fact that when the originals of these drawings were sold at auction during his last years, they brought in two thousand eight hundred pounds. All of this money he left as endowment for the school at Boldre—a school which still flourishes.

William Gilpin spent his long, happy, and useful life in a self-imposed obscurity, just as Gilbert White was doing some forty miles away. Several times he refused preferments to church or college offices which would have removed him from his beloved New Forest and from his school children and parishioners. He made a considerable fortune by his pen at a time when that was a more difficult thing to do than it is today, writing, besides his nature books, several biographies which are still quoted as authoritative. For many years, now, he has been practically forgotten—partially because of the extreme "elegance" of his style, which was tiring even to Thoreau, and partially because his books were vigorously satirized in William Combe's "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque." Nevertheless, he is living today in the work of Thoreau and in that of all who have followed after him.

## Fable of the Ideal Door-Closer

No poem can turn out respectably well unless written in the full confidence that this time at last the poet is going to attain perfect expression. So long as this confidence survives he goes on revising the poem at intervals for days or months until nothing more can be done, and the inevitable sense of failure is felt, leaving him at liberty to try again. It is on this inevitable failure that the practice of every art is made conditional.

A man once went into an ironmonger's shop and said hesitatingly, "Do you sell those gadgets for fixing on doors?"

"Well, sir," replied the assistant, "I am not quite sure if I understand your requirements, but I take it you are needing a patent automatic door-closer."

"Exactly," said the customer. "One to fix on my pantry door which, by the way, contains a glass window."

"You will want a cheap one, sir?"

"Cheap but serviceable."

"You will prefer an English make, sir?"

"Indeed, that's a most important consideration."

"You will perhaps want one with

ornamentations, scroll work and poses for instance?"

"Oh no, nothing of that sort, thank you. I want it as plain and unobtrusive as possible."

"You would like it made of some rustless metal, sir?"

"That would be convenient."

"And with a strong spring?"

"Well, moderately strong."

"To be fixed on which side, sir?"

"Let me see; the right-hand side."

"Now, sir," said the assistant, "I will go through each point, one by one. You want an efficient (but not too costly) English-made, unobtrusive, rustless, unornamented, patent automatic door closer, to be fixed right-handed with a moderately strong spring to a pantry door with a glass window. Is there any further desideratum, sir?"

"Well, it's very good of you to help me like this ('Not at all, sir'). I should like it easily adjusted and easily removed, and above all it must not squeak or need constant oiling."

"In fact, sir, you want an apparatus combining a variety of qualities, in a word, an absolutely silent, efficient, economical, invisible, corrosive-proof, unornamented, not-too-heavily-sprung, easily adjustable, readily removable, British-made, right-handed, patent automatic door closer, ideally fitted in every possible respect for attaching to your pantry door which I understand you say contains a glass window. How is that, sir?"

"Splendid, splendid."

"Well, sir, I regret that there has never been any article of that description put on the market, but if you care to visit our wholesale department across the road, you may perhaps be able to make your choice from a reasonably large selection of our present imperfect models. Good day, sir."

Robert Graves, in "On English Poetry."

## Little Dorrit's Church

Let us take another instance of the power and magic of Dickens. St. George's Church in Southwark has recently celebrated its eight hundredth anniversary, and the fact has been duly recorded in the press. The full history of the church has been given, and whilst such names associated with it as Henry I., William the Conqueror, Chaucer, Jack Cade, Thomas Wyatt, Hogarth, Bishop Bonner, Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Samuel Pepys, Cocker, Tate, are mentioned in passing, the name which created the greatest interest and claimed most of the space and attention of the reporters, was that of a fictitious character known as Little Dorrit. Indeed, she has given the church a new designation. It is more frequently referred to as "Little Dorrit's Church" than it is by its own name. Our readers are familiar with the reasons why this is so, and will understand why the newspaper articles to which we refer were headed "Little Dorrit's Church" and not "St. George's, Southwark."

"It is likely enough," as one writer said, "that Little Dorrit is more real to most of the people who have heard of St. George's, Southwark, than any of the people of fact who ever crossed its threshold. . . . And yet writers like Mr. Maurice Hewlett talk of Dickens' collection of caricatures, as he recently has done. We wonder how many of the first thousand persons he might meet in a day's march would name off-hand one Hewlett creation, or any other modern novelist's caricatures or not? However, side by side with Mr. Maurice Hewlett's opinion, we get Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, whose course of lectures at Cambridge has created so much interest, saying 'Dickens was a great novelist, the greatest of English novelists, and certainly among the greatest of all the great European novelists.'—The Dickensian.

## The "Wooden Walls" of England

THE photograph above is of an Table drawing by Captain R. Borlase Smart, R. B. A., one of several showing the present condition of some famous ships of the past. These fine old relics are fast disappearing at the hands of the ship-breaker, though for many years they have added interest to English harbors. The picture of the "Conway" conveys a good idea of the lines on which the frigates were built. The British enthusiasm for frigates arose from the experience of the war with the United States—which broke out in 1812—owing to the great success of the American frigates. So impressed were the British naval authorities that even their bigger ships were cut down and converted into frigate shape. The larger ones were built in dry dock from oak usually obtained from the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and the New Forest, Hants. This building in the open caused many a ship to deteriorate before she was ever put in commission, while many "wooden walls" had an existence of less than ten years. It is thus extraordinary that those surviving to our day should number a dozen or so. The longest "Victory," built in 1765 she was in commission still in 1912 after Trafalgar. At Portsmouth she still flies the C-in-C flag, but is at present in dry dock, and will probably never float again.

These "wooden walls" could not travel fast and they were bulky, cumbersome and rolled so badly that in heavy weather they sometimes rolled their masts out. There was very little light between decks and even by the glimmer of a dip was the only illumination. But with all that, a three-decker with one-hundred guns and nearly a thousand hands aboard must have been an interesting sight, but those surviving today, possess little of their past glory.

Till the beginning of the nineteenth century there was no uniformity in the painting of ships, it being left to the captain's taste to paint his ship in any colors he pleased. Many of them taking full advantage of this license made their vessels splendid indeed with paint, gold and carvings. But Nelson painted his ships black with a yellow streak along each tier of ports while the port lids were painted black. This method "à la Nelson" was adopted by many captains. A letter dated 1805, from the captain of H. M. S. Mars says, "I am sorry the rain has begun tonight, as it will spoil my fine work, having been employed for this week past to paint the ship à la Nelson, which most of the fleet are doing."

About the time of the War of Independence chains were first used in place of hemp rope on board large ships. This meant a great saving of space below, for hemp cables occupied no less than a quarter of a frigate's hold. Besides, a two-inch cable was just as strong and could efficiently do the work of a cable eight inches in diameter. This huge thickness of hemp cable needed large hawse-pipes, which let the water badly into the ship. Again, the friction set up by the cable passing through the hawse-pipe when the anchor was let go, was enormous. The cables were fastened below decks to the "bitts"—strong posts

fitted for the purpose perpendicularly. The "bitts" were that part of the cable fastened to the bitts and not allowed to run out. The common phrase "to the bitts and" has reference to this nautical gadget and has no relation to the use of the same word with a different meaning.

Capt. Borlase Smart's drawings will be valuable to future generations as records of a magnificent phase of naval architecture the "bitts" end of which has given place to more competent though less picturesque methods of navigation.

## Marigolds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
All India is in their spicy gold—  
Rich marigolds that glow with molten

Stiff-petalled warriors, cast in some stern mold.

They face upon the dusty summer street.

Not with our fairer flowers can they compete.

With deeper blooms New England gardens hold.

Where roses, lilies, pansies blossom sweet.

Beside them, too, bright marigolds unfold—

Gay disks of color under alien sky!

I gaze—the prim, fair gardens fade to gray;

Beneath an Orient sun the sands are dry

Where human-crowded is the river way.

And o'er the mingled city harsh sounds die

As temple bells call softly, "Kneel and pray!"

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

## In the Eighteen-Thirties

It was our family custom always to go to the house in London in February, in time for the first Philharmonic concert; and to leave again about the 18th. June. These fittings were made in the yellow family coach, with four post horses, six of us inside, with birds in small traveling cages suspended there, two of us on the box, and two (the lady's maid and footman) in the rumble. It was my lot to sit bodkin opposite my twin inside, between my father and mother, and I used to catch it for being a "didget."

As I grew older I was allowed to sit bodkin on the box. Being very thin, I was supposed to require very little room, and was a good deal squeezed in consequence.

It was a great interest to my sister and myself to see the different colour of the postboys' jackets at each change of horses. Before travelling, the carriage had to be sent to the coachmaker's to have the old-fashioned springs stiffened up, to bear the extra weight of the imperials on the top, the rumble, the box at the back of it, and the box under the coach box, besides the unusual number of passengers.

Our family consisted of my father and mother, my three brothers and three sisters, besides myself. The butler and housekeeper were husband and wife, and had been many years in my grandfather's service. My mother's maid was her daughter. . . . Their niece was my twin sister's and my nurse, and when the old butler retired, his nephew got the place, and afterwards married his cousin who was lady's maid to my brother's wife, when my brother married. This is a very different state of things from that which exists, in regard to servants, at the present day.

Besides the servants already mentioned, there was my father's old footman and valet, who had been with him for many years, and was with one of his brothers, General Sir George Anson, before that. This man's son was the under-footman. Then there was our head gardener, who was also generally useful out of doors. All these domestics were regarded as

## True Research

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER before in the history of mankind has so much importance been given to research work. So much of it is being done that this particular work, once the occupation of a few distinguished men and women, is now looked upon as quite commonplace. No great industry of any kind today is complete without its research laboratory. All this points to the value of analysis; for in the realm of research, analysis is king. It also goes to show that the whole process of research is distinctively a mental one; and that more right thought is put into industry than ever before.

One of the most thorough believers in research was Mary Baker Eddy. Her capacity for true analysis and unerring conclusions was far above her time; and the result of her work gave to the world not only a discovery but a new field in which to work. This discovery she named Christian Science. The new field in which to work was the domain of divine Mind. This fact has had the tendency to make of every sincere student of Christian Science a research worker, and a successful one, since he can always demonstrate what he actually understands. Now the great fact which Mrs. Eddy discovered in connection with fixed, divine Principle and the definite rules of Christian Science was the power of a right thought. "In the material world," she says on page 268 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry. Belief in a material basis, from which may be deduced all rationality, is slowly yielding to the idea of a metaphysical basis, looking away from matter to Mind as the cause of every effect."

Mrs. Eddy, therefore, reversed the entire process of true research; for she begins, not with matter, but with divine Mind, Spirit. In this reversal, however, she was but a true follower of Christ Jesus, who reduced everything to the common denominator of thought; that is, he constantly analyzed thought, rejecting the erroneous and accepting the true. Furthermore, he indicated plainly that all may practice true analysis by reasoning from a spiritual basis instead of a material one. He proved himself to be a true investigator; and he demonstrated every step he took, encouraging his followers by saying, "Seek, and ye shall find." The true research worker, then, should acquaint himself, first of all, with the facts or laws of Spirit; hence it follows that a thorough acquaintance with Christian Science, which is the Science of Mind or Spirit, will prepare us for analyzing thought, as nothing else can. Herein

quite members of the family, and we children were devoted to them, as they were to us. Our old gamekeeper at Grimsbury was a character in his way. . . . He lived with his sister in his cottage at Great Bealings, where he performed the duties of clerk at the church on Sundays. His sister supplied us with hams and sausages, of her own manufacture. I and my third brother sometimes went to her cottage, and had a sausage breakfast there, the sausages being cooked on the fire beside us. . . .

In the summer when we were all at home, we amused ourselves with what we called the "Budget." This was a box placed in one of the arbours in the garden, into which we each had to place, weekly, one or more contributions in verse. The contributions were read out by my eldest brother, on the Saturday, while we sat with our backs to him, and we had to guess who was the author of each contribution. My father, grandfather, mother, and my mother's lady's maid, were contributors as well as the six of us. My twin sister and I were only from eight to ten years of age; it may be imagined, therefore, that our contributions were of a very mild description.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Anson, in "About Others and Myself."

we readily see the reason why Christian Science is so applicable to every human problem; for every human problem is mental, a problem of thought, not of matter, which Christian Science analyzes and correctly solves. For this reason, Christian Science in its universal activity heals sickness and destroys sin, and wrong beliefs or material conclusions that would rob man of his God-given dominion are discovered and cast out.

Christian Science, therefore, is supreme in authority everywhere, not even excluding the so-called physical realm. True research work or analysis is but the mental effort to find the correct result, which is always at hand in Science. This fact needs but to be sincerely acknowledged to find its proof always available. "How," asks Mrs. Eddy on page 90 of Science and Health, "were the loaves and fishes multiplied on the shores of Galilee, and that, too, without meal or monad from which loaf or fish could come?" How else could they have been multiplied than through the understanding of Christ Jesus, which first of all acknowledged the eternal presence of divine Mind, or all true substance, and its eternal readiness to be interpreted to human needs? The gospels lay stress on the fact that Jesus gave thanks before he fed the multitudes. Why not follow his example, and gain a similar result even as our needs may indicate?

Here, then, are important steps which all should ponder, which Christian Science makes clear to us. If followed, they will lead us out of the wilderness of human limitations. Grateful acknowledgment God as All-in-all, as infinitely supreme, will unfold the solution of any problem of life and health, of dominion over self and all sin. It will also unfold the true government everywhere—social, financial, and political. It will help the farmer, the mathematician, the chemist, the astronomer; for is not every law and reflection of law already established in divine Mind? Christian Science, therefore, reigns supreme in the domain of all true research work. All it asks is that it be earnestly studied and applied. "Prove me now herewith," is essentially the invitation of Christian Science; and, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 427), "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Strikes and Their Remedy

THAT strikes, imported as they are from Europe, should have gained such headway in the United States is due largely to a false sense entertained of liberty and rights. That some unrecognized truth is disobeyed cannot be doubted, else the remedy for strikes would have been found long before our time. The remedy, of course, must be helpful to all concerned, the public, the employer, and the labor union. That is its first essential. The next essential is that labor unions be not destroyed. They are a necessity to human progress in commercial lines; but labor unions must be made subservient to law, and that to the same degree as is any other body of citizens. To seek to remedy all the various business problems by the destruction of labor unions is not only a short-sighted policy, but is one animated by greed and avarice calculated to arouse only the brutal propensities in mankind and not their reasoning faculties. As it is clearly apparent, therefore, all factions must first of all recognize their allegiance and subservience to the Government.

Now there is a basic law or truth violated by every strike or lockout, and this seems never to have been noticed. It is the belief that a right can be established on a negation, or that quitting, just as abhorrent to nature as is a vacuum, can be asserted as a right and used as a measure of coercion. There is not, there cannot be, a right to quit. A moment's reflection will prove this to anyone. Quitting is not in any program of the universe. No fundamental upholds it. We all have the privilege to progress from one form of work to another, but if quitting is set up as a right which is to be used as a weapon of coercion in order to force a settlement according to the quitter's demands, then the so-called right to quit is only a base assumption which hinders the settlement of labor disputes in the proper way.

This, then, brings us to the solution of strikes. Is it not strange that we have courts to handle the most trivial disputes, and commissions to look after so many of our other affairs, yet when it comes to labor disputes that cause untold suffering and loss of lives as well as millions in money, we have almost nothing wherewith to handle the situation according to law and justice? Why should not the Congress form labor courts to function all over the land, or why should not the states themselves make such a move? The Railroad Labor Board is a tiny move in the right direction. Its very weakness shows, however, how little labor disputes are understood and how little everyone is to the dangers involved.

Many Americans are now asking themselves what is wrong with their country, why this great disrespect for law and order? Prohibition and the late war have been blamed, but that is absurd, since both are still too young to have produced such profound results, especially when they existed before the war and before prohibition. They must look far deeper than these for the true cause. It is found almost wholly in the many, many labor disputes that for generation after generation have remained unsettled or have been wrongly settled because there was no proper tribunal or commission to do so. Labor wants to settle its disputes in its own way; so does Capital. Labor, always afraid that its rights, so called, may be infringed, makes demands and then strikes, while Capital, also afraid, intrigues and promises. Thus between the upper and the nether millstones of these disputants there is involved a grist of law evasion, disrespect, and special privilege that is anything but encouraging to the observing citizen. Why should not a man have disrespect for the laws or the government when he knows that the moment he joins a labor union he becomes immune from prosecution for things that he would not dare to do as a private citizen? Is it any wonder that lawlessness is fostered to the utmost degree? Is it not time to awaken from an ill-learned security and provide proper and impartial institutions to settle labor disputes and protect all citizens alike?

THE decision of the Vienna municipality to reject further aid from America in feeding the children of the city does credit to the tradition of a historic community. A Labor newspaper of the once-proud capital furnishes the background to this decision when it says that, invaluable as was this generous American aid during the critical period immediately after the Armistice, the position of always accepting foreign aid is "degrading to the city." This comment on Vienna's renunciation of foreign contributions to the basic task of nourishing its future citizens shows that the ancient citadel that broke the westward march of the Turks, with the aid of a Polish king, is rousing itself to meet worthily—even hopefully—the new crisis in its destinies, in some ways more menacing than the peril of victory-flushed Turkish armies. This newspaper has recently published the apparently paradoxical but convincing news that the new Vienna—the Vienna deprived of its huge subsidiary working population and resources—is a close reminder in its outward aspect of the old Vienna in the heyday of its prosperity.

To be sure, behind the lights and drab poverty, especially among the men and women who are dependent upon salaries. But, by its rejection of charity because it refuses to be pauperized, Vienna shows its profound conviction that it is a city of the future, as well as of the past. Vienna feels that it is living—and it is lifting its eyes to the future, which no man may foretell in these days of reversals of decisions. Certainly the American people, who have been so generous in their aid to the newest generation of Viennese, will wish Vienna well.

THE fairness and reasonableness of the support which this newspaper is giving to the cause of law enforcement

and to the effort to regard as sacred and of binding effect the provisions of the basic law of the land are evidently quite seriously questioned by the editor of a newspaper published in the State of Nebraska. That editor, writing under the caption quoted above, comes to an alleged defense of the people, insisting that "what the people want they are entitled to, whether it is light wines and beer, or chloroform." Now while the desire is to agree with this adversary quickly, the conclusion cannot be avoided that he does not by any means stand ready to himself defend what he asserts. How often, indeed, does one permit his fervor as the champion and defender of something which has aroused public interest or discussion to carry him to illogical extremes! The Nebraska editor may have weighed his words thoughtfully, but if he did he cannot refuse to explain his expressed desire that all those forbidden concoctions, such as "light wines," beer, and chloroform, should be classed together and all made more easily attainable by everyone. "Let the people rule," he says. So say we all of us, but no matter how often or how vehemently the stirring slogan is repeated, it is difficult to see just what "light wines" and beer, or even chloroform have to do with the case.

As a matter of fact, if the statement be permitted, the people are endeavoring to rule. Their precept, their expressed ukase, stands as a part of the basic law of the land, embraced, in its application to the particular matter under consideration, in the plain language of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It is true, and it must be admitted, that the language referred to contains not a single word in regard to chloroform. This is not due to any oversight. The people evidently were of the opinion that adequate laws regarding the traffic in that particular poison drug had already been enacted and were being properly enforced. It was because the laws designed to regulate the manufacture and traffic in the other commodities referred to by the Nebraska editor were being overridden and ignored, because the use of intoxicating liquors, due partly to the abuses of the law practiced by those who trafficked in them, was regarded as inimical to the best interests of the Nation as a whole, that the people responded to the rallying cry, "Let the people rule!" and took steps to fortify the law.

The Monitor's critic should not lose sight of the fact, as he apparently has done, possibly inadvertently, that the defense which has been undertaken is of a fundamental law of the land, and not of a theory which it is sought to establish or to thrust upon the people in whose behalf he claims to appear. Likewise there is accorded to him and to his friends who desire to restore, by the same legal process, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, full freedom of action in their campaign to repeal the constitutional amendment. Their efforts would be opposed, however, just as now the right is maintained to expose the disloyal and deceptive methods which are being used to nullify the law which its enemies know cannot be repealed.

AFTER perhaps inevitable delays, Philadelphia has got down to real work upon that world's fair which she proposes to stage in 1926. It is to be a "Sesqui-Centennial," a one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Declaration of Independence, an encore "fifty years after" to that 1876 exposition which the City of Brotherly Love set up as a way-mark in the matter of international shows. At that earlier festival Japan's was one of the

"star exhibits," as casual phrase has it. Philadelphians not of the younger generations will long remember what was really their introduction to cloisonné and silk paintings, ivory carvings and certain flowers. The estate of E. H. Clark (now no more as the city has spread westward) was for more than three decades beautified by azalea and other Oriental plants, of shades as exquisite as strange, unusually large and fine in size and shape, that the banker-bibliophile purchased when the exhibit was closed. Dai Nippon then made her introductory bow to the world, in any general way. Till then her contact with sister nations had been limited. It was mainly in the universal language of the fine arts that she then spoke—and with many must linger a memory at once of wonder and delight in the treasures of antique beauty from which the land of Perry's opening then drew back the curtain.

No public statement has been made at Tokyo of Japanese participation in this latest of great expositions, because the states have not as yet been officially invited, but, with the pro forma forgotten (as "between friends" we are told even the American Constitution may be momentarily overlooked) all authorities, from Premier Kato downward, are giving assurances not only of present interest but of prompt and enthusiastic action and practical indorsement in a near future.

A half-century has worked an Aladdin's change in the land of the Mikado. Industrialism has been set to work with such a vim as proves an effort thereby to solve, in part at least, the country's troublesome problem of a population too large for the arable land. In Europe and America admiration for technical efficiency has come to take the place of the older fairy-sort of delight in the highly perfected minutiae of appreciative art. The exhibit which Japan is now planning to send to the city of Penn will show this; it cannot but do so, and it should. But surely it should do more than just this—"even this," if one prefer. Much of the art (must it be written the "old art"?) should be displayed, too, else the Orient will disappoint the Occident, and cheat itself. There should be less emphasis laid on the undeniably clever Japanese adaptation of Western ideas, and more stress set upon products essentially Japanese, and these

### "Let the People Rule"

### The "Higgling" of the Market

displayed against such a picturesque background as, in the eyes of the rest of the world, has come to be second nature to those islands.

The 1876 Centennial brought large good to Mutsu-hito's people, introducing them, as it were, to the West. The celebration in 1926 may bring as true a gain, albeit along a different road. It should show the West that Japan is more than just an able imitator—that she is a conservator of ancient beauty in form and color, and a truly representative modern state, in that she so well knows how to preside over the welding of yesterday's beauty and today's utilitarianism.

ADAM SMITH believed that under conditions of fair and free competition prices of commodities would tend to become stabilized by the process called "the higgling of the market," or the protests made by the consumers against what they considered an excessively high price. In the simpler social forms this bargaining of buyer with seller was doubtless effective in preventing producers or merchants making unduly large profits, but in the complexities of modern society, and especially in the great centers of population, it does not appear that it is any longer a factor in regulating prices. In some European and Asiatic countries goods are still sold at varying prices, dependent on the skill of the salesman and the purchaser's ability for what is known as "beating down," but in western Europe and America the one-price-to-all rule prevails. A customer who thinks the price of an article too high wastes no time in asking for a lower price, but goes elsewhere to seek for cheaper goods.

So long as productive industry and merchandising were conducted by individuals or rival corporations, each trying to undersell his competitors, the one-price system was probably as fair to the consumer as any method that could be devised. It certainly had the merit that it did not discriminate between buyers, and it prevented the overcharging of customers unskilled in bargaining. In the course of time, however, there has been developed a community of interest among manufacturers of many staple commodities that has resulted in the formation of price-fixing agencies which make practically uniform prices for articles of a certain quality. In many cases this standardization of prices has extended to the retail dealers, who are not allowed to sell except at a fixed price. The "cut-price" dealer is frowned upon, and whenever it is possible his orders for standard-priced goods are refused.

The widespread discussion throughout the United States over what are claimed to be excessively high costs of retail distribution, has shown that high rents of shops and slow turnover of stocks are important factors in the expense of retail selling. To one who has been both merchant and consumer, it would seem that the policy of fixed prices may to some extent be responsible for limiting sales, and the consequent need for larger profits. A local haberdasher, appealed to for a moderate-priced summer necktie, explained his failure to keep ties sold for less than \$1.50 by saying: "We don't sell enough ties to justify handling the cheap sorts." He presumably knew his own business, and yet—a large proportion of the retail haberdashers fail. The problem of efficient merchandising, outside of the great department stores, still awaits a solution.

AN INTERESTING sidelight on the difficulties of administration and legislation in Egypt is furnished by special correspondence to this newspaper from Alexandria, the new-old port of Egypt. That sidelight is contained in the information that the Egyptian official class is overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problem of internal government imposed upon it by the thoroughness of British performance of the pledge to permit the Egyptians

to govern themselves. Egypt is an old country—one of the oldest in the world. But the problems with which Egypt has to deal are problems of today. And the men who are called upon to solve those problems are descendants of men who have, for many centuries, lived a life of political quiescence. Modern Egyptians have taken full advantage of British administration. But they have not been able to rise above the clerical level. They are essentially men with a clerical outlook, and clerical training poorly equips one to deal with questions requiring vision, statesmanship, detachment from personal opinion and personal feeling.

The child-steps which the Egyptians are making toward political manhood are analogous to those which the people of the Philippines are taking in increasing measure of self-government under American tutelage. In many ways the people of the Philippines furnish a complete political counterpart to those of young-old Egypt, down to the detail of a population of mixed races, that is yet to be welded into a nation.

The need in the Philippines is not for clerks, but leaders who will help the people with intelligent devotion and farseeing statesmanship to grow politically, to step firmly, to act surely. American administration in the Philippines is burdened with the task, not only of maintaining order and keeping an even hand upon contending racial factions, but of building up a nation. It is a noble task, and America must stint neither effort nor intelligence to perform it.

ONE is inclined to ponder just what sort of "King's X-ing," finger-crossing, and mental gymnastics candidates elected on a wet platform will employ in taking an oath of office in which they solemnly promise to uphold the law. Knowing that these men will be taking an oath with certain mental reservations, how, is the voter to know that these evasions of an honorable oath will be restricted anywhere?

### Freedom or Novelty in Playmaking

THE interval of the last few years, a period of reconstruction for the world at large, has been for the stage a season of change. Pre-eminent among the vicissitudes and innovations of the theater has been the arrival of the play of many scenes. Indeed conviction is growing that since "Liliom" and "The Hairy Ape" have found their way to successful production, the three and four act play is doomed to that same oblivion which has enveloped five-act drama. Certainly by its manifold appearance and evident popularity, the play with more than the usual number of scenes merits serious attention.

Dramatists everywhere welcomed the advent of the scene play because it frees them from the cramping restrictions of a play which must unfold its drama in but one, two, or three "sets." The present-day playwright, with his multiplicity of scenes, is not, however, reverting in technique to the old-fashioned, slow-moving play of five acts. On the contrary he is saying what he has to say more rapidly and with a broader viewpoint than ever before. The scene play gives him opportunity to survey his theme from many sides and from different angles. But many writers have begun to realize that the new-born freedom of form does not mean freedom from technique.

In certain branches of the theater novelty has always been prized for its own sake. To verify this statement one need only hark back to "On Trial," with its facile manipulation of varied sights and incident, culled from courtroom testimony. For sheer novelty at its best we must not forget the recent production of "Die Wunderlichen Geschichten des Kapellmeisters Kreisler" or "The Mysterious Tales of Hoffman," as rumor says American audiences are soon to know this amazing German mystery play of forty-two scenes.

To recall certain fortuitous phases of melodrama is not to cast a condescending eye upon the scene play, but merely to underscore reflection that the successful and worthy writers employing this latest dramatic formula are, in greater part, authors who have first learned their more limitative technique in thorough fashion. Indeed the scene play may almost be said to have emanated from men of the theater, men who know their backstage better than they know the front, and who only after long experience have found themselves bound down and cramped in. It is these writers who justify, in the significant portrayal of character they attain, their bold departure from what has come to be the conventional three-act play. Think, for example, of John Drinkwater's "Lincoln." How else could the living character of the great emancipator have been set so sharply and yet kindled with such rare warmth of sincere feeling? In "Liliom" Molnar etched a delicate and many-sided delineation which could hardly have been equaled in any other way. And finally, by his multi-faceted picturing of a life's varied aspects, Eugene O'Neill justifies technically, if to some unpleasantly, his vivid character study in "The Hairy Ape."

The scene play, with the passing of a generation, may slip away as did the five-act drama, but for the present it takes its place upon the stages of a period. If it finds ready use by the playwright seeking plausible mystery and exposure, it appeals equally to the dramatist whose chief interest is character revelation.

## Editorial Notes

HAWAII, far off by itself in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, is inhabited by a conglomerate mixture of races. Yet the boys and girls there do not seem to differ greatly from young folk in other parts of the world. This is revealed in an investigation made by the Hawaiian Department of Public Instruction, which shows that only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the 1856 girls questioned expressed a wish to have anything to do with housework. Forty-six per cent of them want to enter professions and become teachers or dentists or doctors. Twenty-one per cent would like to be stenographers, typists or bookkeepers, while 14 per cent would be dressmakers, milliners, or seamstresses. Among the 1901 boys questioned, 54 per cent want to be mechanics or electricians. Only 5 per cent seek farm life, and one-half of 1 per cent choose manual labor. Fifteen per cent aspire to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, or dentists.

ONE can scarcely pick up a periodical these days without finding some reference to a financial, educational, or moral investment which, if made, will return like "bread cast upon the waters." The analogy in its Scriptural sense is a beautiful one, if only understood; but to the average thought, the casting of bread, as such, into water does not offer any abiding sense of a return, much less suggest a safe and bounteous investment. New light may be shed on the passage, however, by the understanding that the expression was familiar among the old Egyptians, who used the same word for "bread" as for "grain." At the seasons when the Nile overflowed its banks, leaving the rich alluvial soil, the Egyptians used to sow their grain before the water had entirely subsided, and thus got an earlier crop. So they cast their bread (sowed their wheat) on the waters, and, verily, it returned "after many days."

THEY do some things better in Japan than in countries that are inclined to consider themselves superior to the Japanese. Recently orders were issued that civil officials there would have to lose part of their summer holidays and work longer hours. Heretofore they have taken turns in being away between July 10 and Sept. 10, those on duty working only from 8 a. m. to noon. Even in winter they were at their offices only from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The new rules make the working day all the year from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and allow only twenty-three days of absence in the year. Since the officials had their salaries raised 70 per cent last year, the newspapers insist that they have no reason to complain of the increased hours of work.